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## Reagan Offers Investigators Excerpts of His Notes on Iran

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will make available to investigators, if requested, "relevant excerpts" from his personal notes on discussions and meetings concerning the decision to sell arms to Iran, the White House announced Monday.

The announcement was a reversal of earlier statements by White House officials that Mr. Reagan considered his notes to be private.

### LATE NEWS

#### Perle to Leave Pentagon Post

WASHINGTON (WP) — Assistant Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle has informed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that he intends to resign soon, administration sources said Monday.

Mr. Perle's intention to resign became known after he gave a speech Sunday at a conference in Munich in which he criticized European allied leaders as "mealy-mouthed." The Reagan administration announced that Mr. Perle, who is the assistant secretary for international security policy, was not speaking for the United States in his criticism.

### INSIDE TODAY

#### GENERAL NEWS

■ South Africa's white opposition party accused the government of suppressing the truth about abuses of blacks. Page 2.

■ Alvin Karpis, author of "The Guns of Navarone," and one of Britain's leading postwar writers, died Monday. Page 6.

■ Business/Finance

■ David A. Walker warned that a further fall in the dollar could engender inflation. Page 9.



The designer Christian Lacroix, after resigning from Jean Patou, signed on with Dior for a couture venture. Page 7.

and that they would not be made available for congressional investigation.

Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the president "will continue to provide all information required by those conducting the inquiries into the Iran matter. Should it be determined that material is needed, however, the president is willing to make available relevant excerpts from his personal notes. This is consistent with his meeting with the Tower board and his commitment to cooperate fully."

"The president wants to get to the bottom of the matter and fix what went wrong," the statement said.

Officials said they had not determined how the "relevant excerpts" would be chosen from the president's notes, which he has written in longhand in preparation for his memoirs.

They said a method would be determined if the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair make a request for the material.

Arthur Liman, the chief counsel of the special Senate committee investigating the affair, said in a statement that the panel would not comment on witnesses or evidence being sought. But "we intend to pursue all individuals and evidence relevant to our inquiry," he said.

It is not known how voluminous the president's notes are, but aides said he had recorded some material relating to the events in 1985 and 1986 in which the United States sold missiles and military spare parts to Iran.

Mr. Reagan used the notes in preparing for his 75-minute inter-

view Jan. 26 with the three-member panel, headed by former Senator John C. Tower, that is investigating procedures of the National Security Council.

The investigation was undertaken following disclosure of the NSC role in arms sales to Iran and diversion of some of the Iranian payment to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras.

Mr. Reagan made the decision to provide the notes at a meeting Monday morning with his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and with Vice President George Bush, officials said.

The existence of the presidential notes was disclosed Sunday by The Washington Post. The newspaper said the Senate special committee was expected to seek access to the notes.

## Casey Quits CIA; Deputy to Replace Him

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service



William J. Casey

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and one of President Ronald Reagan's closest friends, resigned Monday. Mr. Casey's deputy, Robert M. Gates, will be nominated to replace him.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Reagan accepted the resignation of Mr. Casey, who is hospitalized with cancer, with "reluctance and deep regret."

Mr. Casey, 73, who had been director of the agency since 1981, resigned seven weeks after being

hospitalized with brain seizures. A cancerous tumor was removed his brain Dec. 18 and he is still a patient at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Gates, 43, joined the CIA in 1966. He served in the National

Security Council under three presidents.

Mr. Casey will become a counselor to the president when he recovers, Mr. Fitzwater announced in his first briefing as Mr. Reagan's

chief spokesman. He said that Mr. Casey had volunteered his resignation.

Mr. Reagan offered the job to Mr. Gates on Friday. He reportedly was Mr. Casey's choice for the job and also was recommended by president's national security adviser, Frank C. Carucci.

The White House sounded out one politician, former Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, as a replacement. But Mr. Baker, who is still considering a presidential race in 1988, rejected the overture.

Mr. Casey served as Mr. Reagan's campaign manager in 1980.

These disclosures emerged from the sources and documents:

■ Government officials were aware of wider efforts to ship American arms to Iran, and far larger amounts of American weapons were involved than has been previously reported. The administration has acknowledged government sales of arms to Iran of \$12 million to \$42 million.

■ Egypt, which has criticized the United States for selling arms to Iran, in 1985 guaranteed money and offered planes to dealers trying to ship the F-4s to Iran through Turkey. Egyptian military officials said they did not know that the planes were destined for Iran.

■ Major European financial institutions had extensive contacts with the arms dealers, providing bank accounts and money and, in one case, co-signing a sales contract for the planes.

■ John K. Singlaub, a retired army major general, helped the administration supply the Nicaraguan rebels and also served on the board of a New York City arms company that became involved in the Demavand project and whose owner pleaded guilty to smuggling arms to Iran. General Singlaub says he knew of no illegal dealings by the company, Austin Aerospace, of New York.

■ An intelligence consultant complained that 48 hours after he gave confidential information about the Demavand project to the head of Marine Corps counterintelligence in Washington, high Iranian military officials had details of the private discussion.

■ Evidence suggests a measure of overlap between the private and official efforts. The line between what was official and unofficial became blurred, and arms dealers now assert that they were acting under the umbrella of official approval.

■ The United States had declared an embargo on arms sales to Iran after Iran seized American hos-

tages in 1979. The administration continued to support that ban publicly although it sent its first shipment of arms to Iran in August 1985 and although President Ronald Reagan signed an order in January 1986 authorizing further official arms shipments.

■ The investigation by The New York Times gives further indications that senior military officials in Washington, including aides at the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Marine Corps counterintelligence, were aware of illegal private arms sales to Iran, in addition to the officially arranged sales that are now known as part of the Iran-contra arms case.

■ The New York Times reported last month that two U.S. Army colonels had been implicated by army investigators in illegal efforts to sell arms to Iran for private gain while they were on active duty in sensitive European assignments. Pentagon authorities were in-

## Aquino Wins Wide Mandate As 80% Back New Charter

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Philippine voters, turning out in unexpectedly heavy numbers, overwhelmingly endorsed a new constitution restoring full democracy, according to early returns Monday.

The unofficial results from the plebiscite were seen as a convincing vote of confidence in the government of President Corason C. Aquino.

Those in favor of the new charter led those against by a margin of more than 4 to 1, the National Movement for Free Elections, or Namfrel, an authorized poll-watching body, announced.

The group reported an approval margin of more than 80 percent — 5,374,617 to 1,294,656 — with 27 percent of the 86,703 precincts reporting nationwide.

Analysts said the strong support for the constitution should provide an unchallengeable popular mandate for Mrs. Aquino, who will have her term extended for six years, to 1992, under the charter.

She took office last February after a military revolt and popular uprising removed President Ferdinand E. Marcos following disputed elections.

But her hold on power has been

shaken by several coup attempts, the latest last week, involving military and political elements associated with Mr. Marcos.

Despite isolated acts of violence and intimidation, election officials in many parts of the country reported a record turnout of voters on Monday.

Ramon Felipe, chairman of the commission on elections, said he expected final figures to show that 80 to 90 percent of the slightly more than 25 million registered voters had cast ballots.

He said official and final results would not be announced by his commission until Saturday.

Mrs. Aquino, through her spokesman, said the exceptionally heavy turnout proved the dedication of Filipinos to democracy.

She said she believed that the new constitution, which will replace a provisional charter she proclaimed in March, would "usher in the political stability we all desire."

Analysts said the high turnout also demonstrated renewed confidence that votes would be fairly counted without the widespread cheating that marred elections under Mr. Marcos.

Leaders of a non-Communist opposition coalition campaigning against the constitution said they accepted the outcome.

Rene Cayetano, secretary-general of the Nationalist Party, said, "We are abiding by this momentous expression of popular will."

He added, "Let us give the people what they want — stability, democracy and progress."

The Nationalist Party is headed by Juan Ponce Enrile, a former defense minister under both Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino. He led the campaign against the new constitution.

In parts of northern Luzon, the main island in the Philippines, unofficial partial returns showed votes against the constitution leading in favor of it.

Analysts said the area was dominated by Ilocanos and was also the home of both Mr. Marcos and Mr. Enrile.

Early returns from Fort Bonifacio, one of the main military camps in Manila, also showed a majority of anti-constitution votes.

Ilocanos form a substantial portion of the 160,000-man armed forces. Mr. Enrile warned that challenges to the Aquino administration from within the military would not subside until the government would not subside until the government.

See MANILA, Page 6

## U.S. Urges Iran to Free Journalist

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States urged Iran on Monday to release Gerald F. Seib, a Wall Street Journal correspondent who was detained while visiting the country with a group of foreign

reporters at the invitation of the government.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said Iran was continuing to prevent Mr. Seib from leaving the country.

The Swiss Embassy, our protecting power in Iran, is protesting Mr. Seib's detention and demanding that he be released," Mr. Redman said. "His continued detention is unwarranted."

Later Monday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with officials of the newspaper to discuss efforts to free Mr. Seib.

Mr. Seib, 30, the newspaper's Middle East bureau chief, was seized outside his hotel in Tehran on Saturday. He had been in Iran for 10 days as part of a group of more than 30 Western journalists.

There was no information from Iran on Monday about Mr. Seib or the reasons for which he was being held.

But the South-North News Service, a U.S.-based organization that specializes in coverage of the developing countries, said that its correspondent in Tehran had reported that Mr. Seib was being held in solitary confinement there on charges of spying for the United States, Israel and Iraq.

An Iranian intelligence source quoted by the news service said that Mr. Seib had obtained classified military and political information that "would be very harmful to Iran if he could get out of the country."

Mr. Seib has been based in Cairo for the Journal since January 1985. His wife, Barbara Rosewicz, also is a Wall Street Journal reporter.

Norman Fearnside, the Journal's managing editor, said Mr. Seib was "a highly respected foreign correspondent and there can be no basis for his detention."

"We are requesting his immediate release," he said.

See DETAIN, Page 6

## Airbus Talks Open, Falter Over Subsidy

By Warren Gehler  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what could be the opening skirmish in the next trans-Atlantic trade dispute, U.S. and European officials meeting here Monday failed to bridge sharp differences on aircraft subsidies.

The talks came a week after a hard-fought compromise was reached on U.S. grain exports to the European Community.

The two sides did agree Monday to continue the aircraft talks in Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at an unspecified time.

Monday's talks came amid plans by Europe's Airbus Industrie consortium to launch a new generation of planes for the 1990s: the A-330, a medium-range passenger jet, and the A-340, a long-range jet.

The U.S. officials were to meet Tuesday with officials in Paris before going to Bonn on Wednesday in an effort to persuade the main governments backing the Airbus project to reduce support for the new jets.

Production of those planes depends on the sponsoring governments providing more than \$2.5 billion in development loans. None has yet agreed to budget the funds.

The cost of producing an American competitor to the A-340, McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s MD-11, has been put at \$700 million.

Geoffrey Partie, a senior minister in the British Department of Trade and Industry, described as "threatening" the American complaints leveled Monday about European subsidization of Airbus.

And Michael B. Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative, said at a separate news conference that the talks here had been "frank, to put it diplomatically."

But another U.S. official here for

See AIRBUS, Page 11

## Pentagon Said to Condone Illegal Private Sales to Iran

By Stuart Diamond  
and Ralph Blumenthal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pentagon intelligence officials learned more than a year ago that private arms dealers were trying illegally to ship 39 American fighter planes and vast amounts of other weapons to Iran, but the officials did not stop the sales, according to confidential documents and participants who informed the government.

The illegal efforts were allowed to continue because the military officials hoped to gain intelligence information, including data on Iran and access to advanced Soviet tanks captured from Iraq by Iran, the sources said.

The Pentagon confirmed that it was told as early as December 1985 of the private efforts, which began in 1983. But various arms dealers contended in interviews that some government officials knew of the project by early 1984.

The private efforts continued as

the Reagan administration was arranging the official sales that are now the subject of inquiries by two congressional committees and a federal special prosecutor.

Information about the efforts — known as the Demavand project, after Iran's highest mountain — was obtained by The New York Times from numerous documents, many of them confidential, and interviews with 150 government officials, arms dealers, intelligence sources, and others over the last eight weeks.

No one interviewed was sure that fighter planes were delivered to Iran, but Iraqi military sources have said that a greater number of F-4s have been flying for Iran since last fall. The total value of the arms contract for Iran in the Demavand project was more than \$1 billion.

These disclosures emerged from the sources and documents:

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■ Egypt, which has criticized the United States for selling arms to Iran, in 1985 guaranteed money and offered planes to dealers trying to ship the F-4s to Iran through Turkey. Egyptian military officials said they did not know that the planes were destined for Iran.

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■ John K. Singlaub, a retired army major general, helped the administration supply the Nicaraguan rebels and also served on the board of a New York City arms company that became involved in the Demavand project and whose owner pleaded guilty to smuggling arms to Iran. General Singlaub says he knew of no illegal dealings by the company, Austin Aerospace, of New York.

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## U.S. Yacht Wins Again, Is One Victory From Regaining Cup

A chase boat pulls alongside the Australian yacht Kookaburra III on Monday as it was losing its third straight America's Cup race to Stars & Stripes, by 1 minute, 46 seconds. A caller reported that a bomb had been placed aboard the Australian 12-meter, but a search after the race found nothing. The Australian skipper declined an offer by officials to cancel the race. Sports, Page 15.

## For One Soviet Citizen, 9-Year Quest to Leave

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A week after his release from the Second Moscow Provincial Psychiatric Clinic, Serafim Yevsyukov's muscles still ache so badly he cannot put on his overcoat without help. His fingers tremble, he has lost 25 pounds (11 kilograms) and he walks with evident discomfort.

His conversation is lucid and attentive, but his eyes appear burned out, a common side effect of the tranquilizer haloperidol, which Western human rights groups say is often used indiscriminately in Soviet mental clinics. Mr. Yevsyukov said he spent most of the last six months stupefied by daily injections of the drug.

In his nightmares, his daughter added, Mr. Yevsyukov says he hears the screaming and ranting of the 40 severely disturbed mental patients who shared his crowded ward in the clinic south of Moscow.

Mr. Yevsyukov, a former airline navigator who has been trying for nine years to emigrate from the Soviet Union, was released from the mental clinic a week ago, after the intervention of Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and dissident.

In an interview Saturday, he described his experiences in the mental ward, and his family's four-generation conflict with society.

He is one of 14 prisoners whose cases were taken up by Mr. Sakharov in a personal appeal to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Two imprisoned rights advocates on the list, Anatoli Koryagin and Sergei Khodorchikov, have been told they will be freed and forced to leave the country.

Mr. Koryagin, a psychiatrist sentenced to 12 years in labor camps and internal exile for exposing the use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish political and religious dissidents, was reportedly transferred Saturday to a jail in his hometown of Kharkov, in the eastern Ukraine,

apparently in preparation for his expulsion from the country.

The releases, together with official promises of changes in the law and the freeing of several lesser-known dissidents, have stirred widespread speculation that the authorities have decided on a new approach to human rights issues.

But Mr. Yevsyukov is not among those who expect to benefit from such a change, if it comes. While there is international pressure on the Soviet authorities to relax their grip on Jews denied permission to emigrate, divided families and prisoners serving time for political or religious reasons, Mr. Yevsyukov sees little prospect for people like him — Russian citizens who simply want to leave.

Mr. Yevsyukov said his father and grandfather were peasant farmers who built up farms in the Lipetsk region, 300 miles (485 kilometers) southeast of Moscow.

In the 1930s, during Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture, Mr. Yevsyukov said, his grandfather was sent to prison for

See SOVIET, Page 6

## As Election Nears, U.K. Politicians Show New Faces to Public

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — "I do hate an untidy kitchen," said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, noting a spill on the counter. After a quick swipe with a towel, she righted her apron and turned back to a pot of boiling red cabbage on the stove.

As a camera crew and interviewer wedged themselves into a corner of the prime minister's official residence, Mrs. Thatcher explained how the violet-colored cabbage liquor, when poured into a solution of sodium bicarbonate, would turn green.

There was a lesson in the experiment,

said Mrs. Thatcher, who studied research chemistry before entering politics. "Don't put sodium bicarbonate into red cabbage if you don't want a disaster at the dinner table."

These and other bits of Mrs. Thatcher's kitchen wisdom were revealed to British television audiences last week on "Take Nobody's Word for It," a science program that each week features a guest.

It was the latest in a recent series of appearances by the prime minister on programs having little or nothing to do with politics. The goal is to show a side of Mrs. Thatcher that even many of her supporters doubt exists — that of a caring, feminine and sometimes even funny woman.

On radio's "Woman's Hour," the prime minister confessed that she suffers from nerves every time she walks into the House of Commons. In a documentary special called "The Englishwoman's Wardrobe," Mrs. Thatcher took viewers into her closet to boast that she wears many of her dresses for years and confide that she buys her underwear at Britain's top budget clothing store, Marks & Spencer.

She turned up on "Saturday Superstore," a children's pop music and call-in show.

The prime minister is not the only political leader here who feels her image needs to be burnished a bit as Britain heads toward national elections. The Labor Party leader,

Neil Kinnock, was a "Saturday Superstore" guest in December, and the Liberal Party leader, David Steel, is scheduled for February.

Mrs. Thatcher is not required to hold a vote until July 1988, when she completes the fifth year of her second term. But she is certain to choose the moment when she thinks her chances are best. The opening of the official three-week campaign still may be as early as this spring, or it could come as soon as this summer, a prospect that campaign managers of all political stripes believe is much more likely.

In the meantime, Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives, Labor and the third-ranking alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats

trying to capture the imagination of an electorate that all acknowledge is more volatile in terms of party loyalty, and more apathetic in terms of issues, than any in recent years.

Public opinion polls have swung wildly in recent months; a week ago, one gave the Conservatives an eight-point lead while another showed Labor five points ahead. None of the parties is seen as able to win a parliamentary majority at present. Voter dissatisfaction with the two principal party leaders, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kinnock, far outstrips popular approval of them.

While the Conservative Party has begun

See THATCHER, Page 6



## More Hostages Threatened; Waite Reportedly 'Arrested'

**BEIRUT** — The pro-Iranian group believed to be holding two Americans and three Frenchmen captive, Islamic Jihad, said Monday that it would kill foreign hostages if the United States attacked Lebanon.

Two militia leaders said they believed that the Anglican church envoy, Terry Waite, who had sought the release of captives in Lebanon and has been missing since Jan. 20, had been arrested, not kidnapped.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, said in London that he had asked Iran to help find Mr. Waite.

Islamic Jihad, in a statement, said that it would kill foreign hostages if Washington intervened forcibly in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East.

The warning was similar to a threat made Saturday night by another group, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which said it kidnapped four professors from Beirut University College on Jan. 24.

The group said it would kill the professors, three Americans and an Indian who holds U.S. resident alien status, unless 400 guerrillas were freed from Israeli prisons within a week. The Israeli defense

minister, Yitzhak Rabin, rejected the demand Sunday.

The message Monday from Islamic Jihad was sent with a black and white photograph of Terry A. Anderson, an American journalist kidnapped in West Beirut on March 16, 1985.

Islamic Jihad also is believed to be holding an American agronomist, Thomas M. Sutherland, as well as Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, who are French diplomats, and Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a French journalist.

The group claims to have killed two Western hostages: a U.S. diplomat, William Buckley, in 1985 and a French sociologist, Michel Saurat, a year ago.

Islamic Jihad's threat on Monday appeared to be a response to the U.S. Navy sending warships in the Mediterranean toward Lebanon last week and sending a five-ship task force toward the main Iran-Iraq battlefield near Basra in the northern Gulf.

In Damascus, two Lebanese militia leaders said after separate meetings with Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria that they believed that Mr. Waite had been arrested, not kidnapped.

Neither Walid Jumblat of the Druze militia nor Nabih Berri of the Shiite Moslem Amal group said what distinction was intended between "arrest" and "kidnap."

Political analysts in Damascus said they believed an underground group in Lebanon might be holding Mr. Waite temporarily in an effort to prevent any U.S. retaliation for the kidnapping of the professors.

"I believe he is arrested," Mr. Jumblat said, adding, "but don't think he is kidnapped."

Mr. Berri said: "What I know is that Waite is arrested now."

Mr. Jumblat denied reports that Mr. Waite was being held in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, but neither he nor Mr. Berri revealed the identity or motives of Mr. Waite's captors.

In London, Mr. Runcie's office said the archbishop had written to Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, to seek help in finding Mr. Waite.

A spokeswoman would not say if a reply had been received from Mr. Rafsanjani, who said on television last week that Iran would help if it could to find Mr. Waite.



Above, Terry Waite, left, with the Druze leader Walid Jumblat a few days before Mr. Waite disappeared. Right, the photograph of a kidnapped American journalist, Terry A. Anderson, delivered with Islamic Jihad's warning Monday. Below, Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's parliament.



## 68 Girls Died In Iraqi Raid On a School, Iran Reports

**BAHRAIN** — Iran said Monday that 68 girls were killed at school in an Iraqi air raid, as both sides continued assaults on towns and cities.

Baghdad reported more fighting on the southern front, where an Iranian drive on Basra, Iraq's second largest city, is in its fourth week.

Iraq said its jets hit targets in the central Iranian city of Isfahan and in Reyaiyeh in northwestern Iran.

Iraq said its planes attacked military and economic targets in Al-Amarah, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Basra. Al-Amarah is on the main road between Basra and Baghdad.

Diplomats in the region say that the Iranian objective might be to cut this road, Iraq's major military route to the south.

Tehran Radio said the 68 girls were killed in Iraqi air raids on two schools, 250 miles northwest of Tehran.

The radio said 150 other people were injured in the raid, but gave no details.

Mianeh was one of at least seven towns hit in Iraqi raids Sunday. Iran's national news agency said scores of people were killed or wounded those raids.

Iraq has reported at least 2,000 civilians killed and 7,000 injured in Iraqi air and missile attacks since Jan. 9, when Iran launched its latest offensive on the southern front.

Baghdad, which has been hit by seven surface-to-surface missiles in that time, puts Iraq's casualty toll at hundreds.

## Hungary Sets Up Rival to Official Writers' Group

**BUDAPEST** — Hungary has authorized the formation of a new writers' association, apparently because of an ideological dispute with the official Writers' Union.

The state press agency MTI announced Monday the creation of the new "basic organization of writers, poets and translators."

It said that 111 members have joined the organization, which it said was "open to all writers, poets and translators who accept the aims of the Hungarian trade union movement."

Creation of the association is the latest step in a dispute between the Communist Party and the 400 members of the Writers Union that came into the open in November after the union elected a leadership critical of party policies.

The minister of culture, Bela Kopecezi, said Saturday in the party newspaper, *Newsweek*, that the Writers Union no longer officially represented the literary sector.

Union members, voting by secret ballot in November for the first time, elected a board of 71 members that has been openly critical of party policies.

The board then appointed a president, general secretary and other officials who are in bad standing with the party.

Mr. Kopecezi said Saturday that about 30 writers have left the union to show opposition to its leadership.

He said Canada would take new measures, which he did not detail, if there was no progress in the near future.

● A black policeman was stoned,

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Pakistan Shelling of India Reported

**NEW DELHI (AP)** — The Indian Army has evacuated 20,000 to 25,000 residents from 100 border villages in Kashmir State after Pakistani troops shelled parts of the area over the weekend, according to reports Monday.

A local journalist in Jammu, summer capital of the state, said there have been four incidents of firing across the border over the weekend. The journalist was reached by telephone Monday and said he had seen "Indian tanks taking position on the border" and the evacuation of civilians.

He said he toured the border and spoke to military officials who outlined the scope of the evacuation. A spokesman for the Indian Defense Ministry in New Delhi said he was unable to comment on the reports of firing or evacuation. A Pakistani diplomat, who requested anonymity, said, "It is normal to have a few shots fired on the border."

### China Warns Against Stifling Dissent

**BEIJING (NYT)** — The Chinese government moved forcefully Monday to limit the campaign against intellectual dissent, in a sharply worded front-page editorial in the official Communist Party paper, the *People's Daily*, as well as other major papers.

Apparently fearing that the campaign to silence critics of the party is being carried too far in some areas, the editorial stated that only party members should be affected. In a reference to the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976, the editorial said that no political movement was to be begun and that suppression of criticism was "impermissible."

Many of the editorial's themes were laid out in a speech last week by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. The editorial's length and prominence suggested that the attacks on divergent views in many parts of China might be interfering with the new economic order.

### Sakharov Invited to Soviet Forum

**MOSCOW (WP)** — Andrei D. Sakharov has been invited to participate in an officially sponsored forum on nuclear issues this month in Moscow, a spokesman for the organizing committee said Monday.

The spokesman said Mr. Sakharov would respond Tuesday and was expected to accept. The dissident scientist said Monday that he had not yet received the invitation and could not give an answer until he knew more about it.

Mr. Sakharov returned to Moscow in December after almost seven years in internal exile in Gorky.

### China Said to Reject Cambodia Talks

**BEIJING (Reuters)** — Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Monday that China and the Khmer Rouge had rejected proposed direct talks between him and Heng Samrin, leader of Cambodia's Vietnam-backed government.

Mr. Sihanouk said here that he welcomed the idea of the talks, which would have been the first direct talks between Cambodia's warring factions, but could not act without agreement of his coalition allies.

He said their opposition had dimmed his hopes for solution of the eight-year war in Cambodia, and he added that he felt that political initiatives were needed to back up what he claimed was his army's growing military strength.

### BBC Protests a Raid on Its Offices

**LONDON (AP)** — The British Broadcasting Corp. on Monday protested a police raid at its Scottish offices, and opposition legislators accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government of trying to intimidate journalists.

The Conservative government denied it sought the search warrants for the seizure over the weekend of film and documents relating to a coming TV series, "Secret Society." The series included a segment on Zircos, BBC's first spy satellite. The BBC withdrew the segment after the government said it endangered national security.

Parliament scheduled for Tuesday an emergency debate on the action against the BBC. The BBC chairman, Marmaduke Hussey, made the complaint in a letter to the two cabinet ministers responsible for the police and for Scotland. He complained about the scope of the raid, in which police removed two vansloads of material covering the entire six-part series.

### Spain Flies Police to Morocco Enclave

**MELILLA, Spain (Reuters)** — Spain flew extra riot police to its enclave of Melilla in Morocco following disturbances in which more than 40 people were injured and several Moroccan leaders detained, officials said Monday.

The weekend rioting was the worst since residents of Moroccan origin, who technically are illegal aliens, began demanding Spanish citizenship more than a year ago. The violence was also linked to Spain's refusal last month of a Spanish-Moroccan commission to study the future of Melilla and its sister enclave, Ceuta.

### For the Record

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, conferred Monday with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer after arriving in East Berlin for a two-day visit. (UPI)

## White Opponents Assert Pretoria Abuses Detainees

**CAPE TOWN** — South Africa's white opposition party Monday opened its campaign for the May general election by charging that the government had suppressed reports of psychiatric abuse of political detainees.

The liberal Progressive Federal Party, opening a parliamentary debate on a no-confidence motion, accused the government of keeping white voters uninformed and said the election could not be free and fair.

The government in June imposed emergency laws, including heavy censorship, to quell black political violence and demands for majority rule.

Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressives, said: "The government has imposed a form of law and order in our country. But does it realize the enormity of the damage it is doing to the very fabric of our society?"

Taking advantage of parliamentary privilege, which allows the media to report debates in the chamber, Mr. Eglin introduced a study involving some of the estimated 25,000 people held without trial under emergency regulations. He said that 38 percent had suffered severe mental strain.

Accusing the authorities of distorting news of violence among blacks, Mr. Eglin quoted residents who said that police stood by as rightist vigilantes moved through one township last month attacking government opponents.

Finance Minister Barend J. du Plessis defended the emergency decree, telling Parliament: "I don't want to stand here boasting statistics about dead people, but it's a fact that since these measures were introduced, fewer people have died."

In introducing the no-confidence motion, Mr. Eglin was attempting

to capitalize on dissension with the ruling party.

Last week, National Party leaders ordered Albert Botha, a member of Parliament, to leave the party or retract calls to involve the banned African National Congress in peace talks.

On Monday, Mr. Botha issued a statement pledging to adhere to the party position. He said that he had sought to challenge the party leadership, and said, "I accept that the ANC may not be included in the process of negotiation before it foresees terrorism and violence."

Politicians expect the May 6 election for the all-white House of Assembly to be the bitterest ever contested in South Africa.

The Progressive Federal Party has 27 of the chamber's 178 seats compared with the National Party's 127. The Progressives have gained support since doubts sur-

facted among National Party reformists over President P. W. Botha's commitment to ease segregation.

Recently, a liberal National Party parliamentarian resigned to run for Parliament as an independent and Pretoria's ambassador to London, Denis Worrall, left his post and indicated he might also seek office as an independent.

In addition, prominent National Party supporters including academics, businessmen and sports personalities have voiced opposition to party policies.

There were three other developments:

● Theuns Swanepoel, a retired police brigadier who crushed a black rebellion in Soweto in 1976, said Monday he would decide by Saturday if he would run for office as a member of the rightist Conservative Party.

● A black policeman was stoned,

doused in gasoline and burned to death Monday. The government's Bureau for Information said Constable L.S. Koozele was off duty when he was attacked at Guguletu, near Cape Town. Thirteen black men were detained for questioning in connection with the attack, the bureau said.

● Prime Minister Brian Maloney of Canada said Sunday that his country was close to ending diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa. Agence France-Press reported from Senegal.

Ending a weeklong African tour, he said at a news conference that violence would increase in South Africa if new economic sanctions were not imposed on the country's white minority government.

He said Canada would take new measures, which he did not detail, if there was no progress in the near future.

● A black policeman was stoned,

## French Journalists Feel Government's Grip on the Broadcast Media Tightening Again

**By Julian Nundy**

*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The role of the French state in the media, a recurring controversy, has come back into focus as journalists accuse the government of trying to strengthen its control, particularly in television.

Ironically, the issue has arisen as Agence France-Presse, which had a civil servant at its head for eight

years, replaced him with a journalist.

Agreeing on a new chairman for AFP, one of the four main Western news agencies, took five weeks after the Dec. 18 resignation of Henri Piguet, who had held the job since 1979. His replacement is Jean-Louis Guillaud, a former newspaper and television journalist.

Mr. Piguet's resignation came amid a strike by journalists and amid financial losses that reached more than 63.6 million francs (\$7.1 million) in 1985.

But he could take comfort in the fact that, politically, he had survived three different governments — a rare achievement in France's media.

Appointed under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Piguet remained as head of AFP during the five years of Socialist government that ended with parliamentary elections in March. He then held on to his post under the new conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

While AFP is not officially state-owned, the government has a majority financial stake in the agency. As Mr. Piguet held the reins at AFP, many of his colleagues in other branches of the media came and went at the behest of politicians.

One of them was Mr. Guillaud. In 1981, when the Socialist Party won both presidential and parlia-



Jean-Louis Guillaud

mentary elections, Mr. Guillaud was removed as head of TF1, one of France's three state-owned television channels by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Such changes are not limited to the presidents of media organizations.

Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, one of France's best-known broadcasters, was another victim of 1981, leaving his post as editor of the news service of Antenne-2, another state-owned television channel.

Now, with a rightist government back in power, Mr. Elkabbach has been promoted from head of news to chief of programming at Europe 1, a commercial radio station in which the state has a substantial say.

At the end of 1986, new heads were named at Antenne-2 and FR3, the third state network. The two brought new bosses for their news departments.

TF1, which is due for denationalization this year under the Chirac government's privatization program, has been left alone.

At FR3, where major personnel changes are already under way, journalists protested by staging a limited one-day strike recently over what they perceived as a lack of consultation.

At Antenne-2, the news programs have the highest ratings of any in France, a factor that in most countries would guarantee the continued employment of its journalists. But it is there that many observers of the French media expect the most spectacular changes.

Among the journalists considered the most vulnerable at the channel is Claude Sérillon. Political sources say that it is Mr. Chirac's entourage that wants him to go.

Mr. Sérillon presented the main evening news bulletin on Saturday, Dec. 6, the day a student died after being beaten by police. Allegations against the police were supported in the program by witnesses who said they had seen the beating take place. The program reportedly angered the government.

The incident was the most serious in several weeks of social upheaval and strikes that afflicted the Chirac government until mid-January.

If Mr. Sérillon is forced to leave, the task of dismissing him will fall to Elie Vannier, recruited from Radio Luxembourg to be the new head of the Antenne-2's news service.

According to French press reports, at least three other well-known journalists turned down the job, fearing that their first obligation would be to purge the staff.

At AFP, several possible candidates also refused to be considered for the chairman's job, mainly because turning the agency's finances around will be a gargantuan task.

According to AFP, the agency's outstanding debt by the end of last year stood at \$33 million.

Much of increase in this debt is ascribed to the enormous cost of setting up and running a foreign

photo service. In 1985, the London-based Reuters agency took over the non-U.S. photo network of United Press International that had earlier served AFP.

In a restructuring effort to reduce losses, the agency announced layoffs and a transfer of some of its foreign-language services from France to other parts of the world, prompting two journalists' strikes.

When Mr. Guillaud's candidacy for the post was finally announced, it was done so by Mr. Chirac himself. Several heads of regional newspaper chains, represented on the AFP board of directors, objected that the obvious blessing of the prime minister would compromise

AFP's independence. Mr. Guillaud was finally elected by seven votes to six on Jan. 22.

The government's influence over the media extends to radio. Apart from state-owned Radio France, a number of commercial stations serve Paris and the provinces.

A publicly owned company, Sofradis, is the principal shareholder in several of these stations, including Radio Monte Carlo, which although it operates mainly from Paris was set up under Monaco law.

The station, while prominent in France, has a respected Arab-language service that broadcasts to the Middle East, making it an influential voice in the Arab world.

While many French newspapers hold allegiances to political parties, the state has no direct role in newspaper operations or content. AFP, however, is heavily subsidized by the government.

The French state's involvement in broadcasting can be dated to President Charles de Gaulle, whose own radio experience began in London during World War II when he talked to his compatriots under Nazi occupation over the British Broadcasting Corp.

To head off new moves by the state to influence broadcasting, journalists at radio and television

stations have started to set up "journalists' societies" independent of the trade unions to protect their independence.

But, with a new round of elections little more than a year away and with Mr. Chirac expected to challenge the Socialist president, François Mitterrand, for the Elysée Palace, many expect the battle to be tough.

Mr. Elkabbach, of Europe 1, has warned against "butchery."

"If there is no dialogue," he said, "if decisions are taken haphazardly, as is happening, if sacrifices are offered up to those who demand them, we are heading for a serious crisis in the media."

## U.S. to Target 3 Leftist Nations on Rights Issues

**By Thomas Netter**

*International Herald Tribune*

**GENEVA** — The United States said Monday that it intended to take a more aggressive stance against rights violations in Cuba, Romania and Bulgaria, placing them in the "glare of public view" at the UN Commission on Human Rights that opened its annual six-week session here.

In what appears to mark an attempt to project a higher public profile than usual at the 43-nation session, the new U.S. ambassador, E. Robert Wallach, said he hoped to bring prominent "witnesses," such as recently freed Soviet dissidents, to testify on human rights.

Mr. Wallach also said he would question Soviet delegates on recent Soviet human rights activities, including the release of Andrei D. Sakharov and other dissidents from internal exile or imprisonment.

"Human rights has finally come of age in a most ironic way," Mr. Wallach said at a news conference. "The Soviets have acknowledged

that human rights are a fundamental right, and we welcome that."

"But," he added, "the United States will remain as interested in human rights in the Soviet Union as it has been in the past."

U.S. officials have provided a number of indications of a new higher profile, including plans for Vernon E. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations in New York, to appear before the commission later this month to formally inaugurate the U.S. initiative against Cuba.

The U.S. delegation will try to make the human rights commission a commission of accomplishments, Mr. Wallach said. Washington, he added, planned to introduce a "temperate, but not mild" resolution making Cuba a separate agenda item to focus debate on its human rights record.

The UN commission meets here annually to discuss human rights violations, review human rights developments worldwide, and pass resolutions calling for change and compliance with the UN Charter

on Human Rights. Often criticized for being ineffective or overly politicized, it is nevertheless regarded as a premier world forum for discussions on human rights.

Although some Western delegates said privately that they welcomed the American initiative against Cuba, several voiced concern that an outright attack could further politicize the often stormy debates here.

One Western delegate said that during a preliminary U.S.-Cuban confrontation over human rights at the UN General Assembly in New York last year, Havana responded to reports of a new initiative by circulating counter-resolutions on U.S. persecution of Puerto Ricans, blacks and American Indians.

Mr. Wallach acknowledged that he expected the recent killing of a black man in New York's Howard Beach section, and anti-black demonstrations in Georgia, to come up during the course of the debates.

At the same time, he also acknowledged that a U.S. attempt to

move consideration of rights violations in Chile from a separate agenda item to a more general category, while harshly criticizing Cuba, could draw criticism or interpretation of a shift in U.S. policy away from criticizing rights violations in countries ruled by rightist authoritarian regimes.

Mr. Wallach also said the United States planned to try to draw new attention to the plight of minorities in Romania and Bulgaria, as well as the continuing problem of rights violations in Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wallach appears undaunted. He has already held several briefings for Western journalists, and arrived with a press spokesman, unlike his predecessor, Richard D. Schifter, an undersecretary of state for human rights affairs.

Mr. Wallach has already provoked some controversy by insisting that his name be spelled without capital letters on all formal documents, and daily wearing a yellow rose in his lapel.

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# In New York City, a Would-Be Crazy Turns Out to Be a Parking Garage Visionary

By William E. Geist  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard Pronsky is vindicated, as people who sometimes seem totally crazy so often are in New York City. It is a compassionate city in that way. Mr. Pronsky had the idea of trying to sell parcels of land in Brooklyn's Park Slope section for thousands of dollars. They are spaces in a parking garage, which Mr. Pronsky is marketing as the city's first "car condominiums."

The 40-year-old developer said people had called him crazy — and a lot worse — but then a strange thing happened: People began buying the spaces. Some of the people do not own cars, purchasing the spaces as investment properties, albeit very small ones.

Even more, they are paying from \$30,000 to \$34,000 for the spaces, depending on the size — the average is about

7.5 feet (2.3 meters) by 16.5 feet; a monthly maintenance and property tax fee of \$147, and an optional \$45 fee for transportation to and from the garage.

Mr. Pronsky walks prospects over to his six-floor, 145-spot parking garage — steam cleaned, de-greased and freshly painted inside and out with decorative murals and designs — at Union Street and Seventh Avenue, where he shows them a selection of spaces on various floors, with various views, in various proximity to the elevators.

A parking spot owner recalled this scene of a couple who were considering buying: "Oh, this is nice," said a woman looking down at a space between two freshly painted yellow lines. "Don't you think this is nice, Harry?" she asked a male companion, who stared silently at the space.

About half of the spots are sold. One buyer said he put down 40 percent and is paying \$217 a month on the

mortgage loan, a \$147 monthly maintenance and the \$45 transportation charge.

"That comes to about \$409 a month," he said, "which was more than the rent on my apartment before I moved to New York, plus the \$12,000 down. I often think it's nuts to be working to support a parking space. But I was convinced that thieves and alternate side of the street parking and parking tickets would do me in."

Buyers ask Mr. Pronsky if they may decorate their spaces, sleep in their cars or hold parties there. They may not. It is against condominium bylaws. Nor may they keep motorcycles or boats or trucks there. These and other issues will no doubt be subject to debate at condominium board meetings.

"Ridiculous!" said a local resident passing by, referring to car condominiums. "Disgusting," said another. "This is what homes cost here 10 years ago." Indeed, Mr. Pronsky

himself was selling the neighborhood's first condominiums, seven-room condominiums, in 1977 for \$23,000.

"It blows people's minds," Mr. Pronsky said. "For the price of a house they are getting a piece of concrete the size of this desk."

"These people are very shortsighted," he said of his detractors. "As Will Rogers once said: 'They aren't making any more parking spaces' — or words to that effect."

"Some buyers," he said, "say their friends laugh at them for paying so much, but I don't think it's so much. These spaces will be worth \$100,000 someday, someday soon."

The first spots were sold to renters in the garage last summer for \$25,000, then the price went to \$29,000, and this month Mr. Pronsky raised the prices to \$30,000 to \$34,000.

"Garage owners in Manhattan are calling me about this

concept," he said. "They think: \$30,000 in Park Slope: \$130,000 in Manhattan."

Not only are they not making any more parking spaces in Park Slope, several garages there have been converted into apartments. Mr. Pronsky recently bought a second home because it was one of the rare ones in the neighborhood with a garage. He uses the garage and rents out the house.

Residents of Park Slope say the parking situation there worsens as more people move into the neighborhood.

They say that after 6 P.M. it can take more than an hour to find a space.

"After 10," said one owner, "forget it."

The car-condo owners say one of their favorite sights is watching other cars go round and round in search of a parking place.

## Suriname Insurrection Adds to Economic Ills

Tribesmen Seek to Oust Military Ruler

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

MOENGO, Suriname — In the most dramatic moment of a guerrilla war that has lasted more than six months, rebels took control of Moengo, Suriname's main mining center, for more than a week last year before the army swept them back into the rain forest.

The insurrection pits a disaffected former soldier, Ronny Brunswijk, and a group of jungle tribesmen against the unpopular forces of the self-proclaimed leftist revolutionary, Desi Bouterse, who is Suriname's military ruler.

The guerrilla war has posed the most disruptive threat to Suriname's government since the coup that brought Commander Bouterse to power in 1980.

The U.S.-owned bauxite mine in the remote village of Moengo remains shut, choking Suriname's primary source of foreign exchange. In his quest for international assistance, Commander Bouterse has found little sympathy. His government has been accused often of human rights abuses.

Surinamese officials accuse the Dutch of turning the world against them. The Netherlands, the former colonial power in this small country on the northeast shoulder of South America, cut off development aid four years ago.

More recently, Dutch officials publicized evidence of indiscriminate killing by army soldiers in the capital, Paramaribo, and in eastern villages. Last month Commander Bouterse asked the Dutch ambassador to leave.

The United States and France have warned Commander Bouterse not to seek aid from Libya, which is suspected of trying to establish a base in Suriname for terrorist operations.

Commander Bouterse, 41, said in an interview that some foreign powers, which he declined to name, had offered him a haven and "several million dollars" to abandon Suriname. But he said he had no intention of doing so.

Commander Bouterse, who rose from sergeant to lieutenant colonel after taking power in 1980, and now prefers the title of commander, is promising democratic elections by early next year.

Many Surinamese are skeptical, recalling unfulfilled past pledges. A new constitution, due in draft form in March, is expected to preserve a dominant role for the armed forces.

Commander Bouterse said that, at the urging of supporters, he was "seriously considering" running for president.

The 1980 coup displaced the ci-

vilian democratic government that assumed control upon Suriname's independence in 1975. Hopes for an early return to democracy were undermined in December 1982 when 15 prominent opposition figures were killed without trial.

Now Maroon tribesmen, descended from slaves who fled Portuguese and Dutch plantation owners centuries ago, have rallied behind Mr. Brunswijk, a 24-year-old former sergeant, in seeking to force Commander Bouterse out.

The rebellion appears to present little military threat, but diplomats and local people say it promotes political turmoil and further darkens Suriname's prospects for economic recovery.

Guerrilla activity has caused thousands of villagers to flee to Paramaribo and neighboring French Guiana. In December, Commander Bouterse estimated direct war damage to the economy at \$5 million. Surinamese guerrillas, or about \$3 million at the official exchange rate.

The bauxite mine at Moengo, owned by a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh-based Aluminum Co. of America, has been idle since Nov. 20, when guerrillas seized Moengo. Exports of bauxite, alumina and aluminum have provided more than 70 percent of Suriname's foreign exchange earnings.

Before allowing the Moengo operation to reopen, the government wants to secure the site against guerrilla attacks.

"We have to sit and wait until the military tells us it's O.K.," said Wally Kowsalea, spokesman for Surinam, the Alcoa subsidiary.

Mr. Brunswijk, the rebel leader, grew up in Moengo Tapu, a village about 12 miles (19 kilometers) east of Moengo. While his forces are estimated to number fewer than 600, experts on Suriname's varied and disunited Maroon clans say many in the tribal population of roughly 50,000 support the revolt.

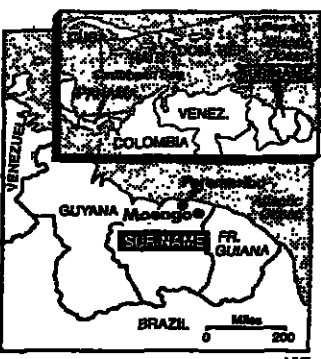
Since independence, Maroon tribal elders have vainly sought re-affirmation of regional autonomy that the Dutch allowed for more than 200 years. After the 1980 coup, Commander Bouterse set up local "people's committees" as parallel structures to villagers' traditional political units.

The Maroons also blame Colonel Bouterse for the economic hardships that resulted when the Dutch cut off aid following the 1982 killings.

It is unclear what kind of government Mr. Brunswijk would install. In interviews, he has spoken generally in favor of free elections and democratic administration.



Desi Bouterse



## In Palm Beach, It's Russian Nobility Opposing French Royalty for Mayor

By Nick Madigan  
New York Times Service

PALM BEACH, Florida — No one can say it is not an even match.

Both candidates running for mayor of Palm Beach were born in England. Both speak French fluently. Both have noble heritages stretching back centuries.

In Palm Beach, such credentials mean something.

Yveline de Marcellus Marix, the two-term incumbent, is related to both Charles de Gaulle, the ninth-century emperor of Western Europe, and Louis IX, who assumed the French throne in 1226.

The challenger in Tuesday's election, Paul Romanoff Ilyinsky, is the son of Grand Duke Dmitri of Russia and a direct descendant of the czars.

Mrs. Marix, who is called Deedy by her friends, said: "I once suggested, jokingly, that we should see all the battles my ancestors won, and see all the battles his ancestors won, and let the public decide who's best. He was furious, because I think my ancestors won more than his did."

In Palm Beach, where social standing and heredity are paramount, such concerns receive as much as attention in political races as do taxes, parking space shortages and burglaries. The candidates, for the most part, wish that it were not so.

"There are issues, you know," said Mr. Ilyinsky, 59, a six-year town councilman. "The only thing that's not an issue is who Charles de Gaulle was and who anybody's ancestors were."

Mr. Ilyinsky and Mrs. Marix are old friends, but their friendship

"I once suggested, jokingly, that we should see all the battles my ancestors won, and see all the battles his ancestors won, and let the public decide."

—Yveline Marix, Mayor of Palm Beach

may be sorely tested by the campaign.

Until a few days ago the race had been conducted in the traditional fashion — that is, gentle persuasion over cocktails, leaving the arm twisting to loyal friends.

But as election day draws near, both Mrs. Marix, 61, and Mr. Ilyinsky have gone on the offensive, even though both acknowledge that they agree on most issues. "The gloves are off," said Mr. Ilyinsky. "I don't care if it is a rematch or not. Every once in a while you've got to have the courage of your convictions."

Mr. Ilyinsky's premise is that Palm Beach, a 12-mile (20-kilometer) peninsula reachable by bridge or boat, can no longer afford to isolate itself from the other main-

land communities in Palm Beach County, such as West Palm Beach and Boca Raton.

"We are in the fastest-growing county in the U.S. and we are its choicest plum," said Mr. Ilyinsky, who was taking telephone calls from constituents the other day aboard his 72-foot (22-meter) yacht.

"Palm Beach can no longer have a mayor who floats above us like a Michelangelo," he said. "We can't sit over here and smirk at West Palm Beach. We're victims of our own success. If we don't start talking to elected officials in other towns, we're going to be in a lot of trouble."

Mrs. Marix, who was the first woman elected both to the council and the mayor's post, shares her opponent's desire to lessen the burden of county taxes on town residents, but criticizes Mr. Ilyinsky's sometimes acerbic language and his irreverent humor.

"I believe one must be in control and always keep one's cool," said Mrs. Marix. "I have a terrific sense of humor, but where town business is concerned, it's no time to make light of it."

Tuesday's election will also decide three of the council's five seats. But it is the race for mayor, an unsalted, two-year post, that continues to hold everyone's attention.

Mrs. Marix won re-election two years ago by a landslide over Jesse Newman, president of the Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Marix's husband, Nigel, is a former Royal Air Force pilot who fought in the Battle of Britain. The couple owned a travel agency in Palm Beach for 35 years.

She is fond of saying that when Mr. Ilyinsky was first elected to the town council in 1980, he squeaked in by seven votes. Since then, he has had little trouble getting re-elected.

## Florida May Free Convicts To Ease Overcrowding

New York Times Service

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — The state will probably have to start letting convicts out of their cells unless something is done quickly to relieve overcrowding in the prison system, officials say.

Governor Bob Martinez called for a special legislative session this week to consider an emergency appropriation of \$34.3 million for the corrections system.

A state law, enacted after settlement of a federal lawsuit charging that Florida's overcrowded prisons constituted cruel and unusual punishment, requires the release of prisoners if the system reaches 99 percent of capacity. On Friday, there were 32,544 inmates, 106 short of the limit.

Mr. Martinez warned that this could mean the release of more than 200 prisoners "within a matter of weeks, if not days."

He said they would include "22 inmates convicted of murder, 32 inmates convicted of sex offenses, including 15 convicted of sex of-

fenses against children, 30 inmates convicted of offenses involving firearms and 153 inmates convicted of offenses involving the sale of dangerous drugs."

Those prisoners would ordinarily be eligible for release this month, but Mr. Martinez said he opposed early release, even if it was only one day.

The state's booming population is cited as a key factor in straining the capacity of the corrections system, along with tougher sentencing and a reluctance to spend money on prisons.

Hundreds of inmates are living in olive drab tents at many of the state's 32 prisons.

Other states have found themselves in a similar predicament. A federal judge held Texas in contempt of court last month for failing to carry out prison improvements the court had ordered.

Several states, particularly in the South, are under court order to ease overcrowded conditions.

## Donald Lowitz, U.S. Disarmament Delegate, Dies

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Donald S. Lowitz, 57, the U.S. representative at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, died here Saturday, apparently of a heart attack.

His death occurred on the eve of the resumption of talks by the 40 nations of the conference, which meets at United Nations headquarters here.

Mr. Lowitz, a Chicago attorney, had headed the U.S. delegation to the conference since 1984, focusing primarily on a U.S. draft treaty for banning the production, storage and use of chemical weapons.

The Geneva talks on chemical weapons have made steady progress during Mr. Lowitz's tenure. Over the past three weeks he had been involved in intensive negotiations with the Soviet Union and other nations.

The disarmament conference is separate from the U.S.-Soviet negotiations here on nuclear and space weapons.

Mr. Lowitz was born and educated in Chicago, receiving his legal degrees from Northwestern. He worked as an assistant U.S. attor-

ney for the northern district of Illinois from 1954 to 1959 and held other U.S. government posts, both in Chicago and Washington.

Ihdri Barzani, 44, Kurdish Rebel Leader

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Ihdri Barzani, 44, a Kurdish guerrilla leader opposed to the Iraqi government, died Sunday of heart failure, Iran's press agency IRNA reported.

Mr. Barzani, with his brother Massoud, led the Kurdish Democratic Party in a rebellion demanding autonomy for Iraq's 2.5 million Kurds.

They are from a large Kurdish clan, and their father, Mustafa Barzani, led the insurgency against the Baghdad government from the 1930s until 1957, when the Iranian government withdrew its support as part of a treaty with Iraq. Mustafa Barzani died in 1979.

Alessandro Blasetti, 86, Italian Movie Director

ROME (Reuters) — Alessandro Blasetti, 86, an Italian film director who made his name with a series of historical films in the 1930s and 1940s, died Sunday. He had a circulatory illness for several years.

Mr. Blasetti, who began making movies in 1928 after working as a journalist and film critic, rose to prominence with the 1934 movie "1860," a view of Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily seen through the eyes of two peasants. In 1934, his "Vecchia Guardia," ("Old Guard") put him at odds with Mussolini's regime.



Donald S. Lowitz

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# Herald Tribune

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## Communism at Issue

It is a spectacle of rare proportions. The 20th century's two greatest experiments in government are consumed by inward struggle. Soviet and Chinese leaders decided that their nations could not move forward without moving in some ways toward the capitalist economies rejected by their revolutions and without embracing some elements of freedom. But how much and what sort of movement can their Communist systems take without revolution or reaction?

The Soviet system that Mikhail Gorbachev hopes to reform has been around almost twice as long as the Chinese brand. Stalin implanted it more brutally and firmly than did the Chinese, who worried over their grafted version almost from the start. Also, China has a tradition of activism among students and other elites.

Russian-style dissent seems more individual. The experience of the rehabilitated Deng Xiaoping and others in the Cultural Revolution taught them firsthand the evils of arbitrary authority. Russians with such memories have not made it back to power.

Mr. Deng began his reforms in 1978. The centrality of agriculture in China gave him a natural starting point. Dramatic success in that sector launched him well into reform — and its attendant problems. When economic movement began to jar the system, talk turned to reforming the bureaucracy. When this debate went public, the reformers seemed to grander goals — free speech, a free press, more open elections. Then, last month, the students took to the streets, and Mr. Deng cracked down.

Mr. Gorbachev, meanwhile, has been in

office less than two years and has spent much of his energy just trying to rouse a torpid society to the severity of Soviet problems. His forays against the KGB and now against sluggishness in the party itself demonstrate the extremes to which he feels it necessary to go to ignite reforms.

The reform impetus in both cases comes almost exclusively from the top. Workers cherish security, managers the simplicity of the old controls, bureaucrats and party members their power. Can reforms prevail against these entrenched groups, or without them? For now, Mr. Gorbachev finds allies among intellectuals. Mr. Deng did, too, until they leaped ahead of him. His response and that of Zhao Ziyang, the new party leader, is to try the path of reforms with limited purges of radicals.

At the age of 82, Mr. Deng nears the end of his rule, and experts ask whether reforms can outlast him. Mr. Gorbachev at 56 has barely begun. He seems to have all of Mr. Deng's energy and vision, but perhaps not his guile. And perhaps Russian society will prove more resistant to change than China's. Certainly its multi-ethnic nature makes decentralization look even riskier.

Mr. Deng, confronted by demands for more freedoms more quickly, has just pulled back. Mr. Gorbachev, confronted by inertia, pushes boldly forward. The general loosening of controls that each has chosen elicits sympathy in the West. Beyond that, outsiders can do little to influence these remarkable endeavors which, win or lose, will do so much to shape the world.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Now Filipinos Decide

For the benefit of the producers of inscribed T-shirts and coffee mugs and comparable message-bearing wares, someone a while back revised the famous saying to read: "When the going gets tough, the tough go shopping." No one has done more to give life to this reformer's maxim over the years than Imelda Marcos, wife of the deposed Philippine president, Ferdinand Marcos. Last week it became plain that she is still working at it, when news of her foray into the unaccustomed world of army surplus became known. Was Mrs. Marcos making her \$2,000 worth of purchases to suit up an I-shall-return landing force planning to recapture the Philippines for her husband? Or was she, as Mr. Marcos said, merely seeking to outfit their Hawaii-based security guard properly? We don't know.

Before we could settle down to address the question seriously, our attention was distracted by the inebriated spectacle of a bare-chested Mr. Marcos punching and kicking and otherwise cavorting in his gym clothes in a televised videotape apparently meant to reassure his supporters that he is fit as a fiddle and ready (no one has doubted that he was willing) to reassume the burdens of office in the Philippines.

The trouble with all this, of course, is that it is half-pitiful, half-comic, so that you sometimes forget that the true drama of the Philippines lies elsewhere. Evidently the Marcoses have been stirring around in the military politics that produced bursts of insurgency in the armed forces last week, although certainly the far more consequential instigators of insurgency and the far more serious threats to Corason Aquino's hold on office are in Manila.

From the day she took office as a result of a tumult of events that were neither quite properly an election nor a revolution — although both are cited as the basis of her claim to office — Mrs. Aquino has been

under assault: by the Communist insurgency, by the Muslim insurgency, by the Marcos remnant and by the faction of her former defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who quite clearly believed that she would stand aside for him after a period of figurehead leadership had passed. To date Mrs. Aquino has surprised everyone, most notably Mr. Enrile, who was unable, while defense minister, to push her out of office.

But it is hard to think of any leader of a country more pressed and endangered today so far has been a result of her strong will and political intuition and, no less important, her ability to hold the loyalty of the key professional soldier in the Philippines, General Fidel V. Ramos.

One reason she has been in such great peril is that, in large part as a result of her own early choices, she has been operating in a kind of institutional free float. She abolished the old constitution and the old legislature and cleaned out local offices much too sweepingly after her ascent to power, and so she has been without any but the most intangible mandate for the past year.

Filipinos are now voting on the new constitution proposed by a commission she set up. There may be much violence, or the vote may be fairly orderly. But if the constitution is accepted, then Cory Aquino, although still facing enormous threats and still in charge of a country with murderous problems, will have taken a step toward legitimacy that will bolster her claim on office and undergird her popular support. It is hardly an accident that the attempted overthrow, comic opera-style or not, came on the eve of this voting. In that sense the insurgency was very serious: Everyone knows that the voting could change the odds in Mrs. Aquino's favor.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Korean Way Forward

President Chun Doo Hwan's repressive South Korean government does not deserve much benefit of doubt. But Mr. Chun has caused now to be more reasonable. He desperately seeks success for the Olympics next year and the legitimacy the games will confer. This gives the democratic opposition real leverage. There could be an opportunity here for opposition leaders to find an accommodation, to establish democracy without a mutually destructive showdown. The obstacles loom large. Compromise is not prominent in the Korean political tradition; a winner-take-all attitude seems ingrained. Yet on both sides some leaders privately profess flexibility. Public flexibility is constrained on the right by the military and on the left by the students. To suggest compromise is to risk loss of power, as one opposition leader has discovered. Trust remains the critical missing ingredient.

Recently the atmosphere has become even more difficult because of the death, under police torture, of a young political detainee. But under pressure the government took the highly unusual steps of accepting responsibility for the tragedy and dismissing the interior minister and the national police chief for their roles.

The central political debate is over the conflictual proposals for restructuring the constitution before President Chun steps down in 1988. He wants an indirect parliamentary system; the opposition wants a continued presidential system but with di-

rect elections. In theory there is room here for advancing democracy by compromise, but so far that has not happened.

Power is at stake as well as philosophy. Articulate and well known opposition leaders like Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam would fare well in a direct democratic presidential election. The ruling party, with no equally appealing personalities, figures that its best bet is an indirect parliamentary system that maximizes the advantages of organization and incumbency. The government could force its plan through, but it hesitates for fear of tainting the credibility of the resulting regime both in South Korea and in the United States.

Lee Min Woo, an opposition leader, recently proposed a middle ground. The opposition would consider parliamentary rule in exchange for guarantees of broader political freedoms and truly free elections. His own party quickly repudiated him. Nonetheless, his plan focuses properly on the substance of democratization, freedoms and fair elections, rather than the form of government. Perhaps the opposition could reformulate this in some way that would test the Chun government's real intentions.

If a solution is not worked out this year, in time for orderly elections, 1988 could bring disorder and worse. That is a distinct possibility that moderates on both sides should now be doing their utmost to avoid. Let them find courage and take a chance.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

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## An Anti-Stalinist Tide Is Flowing Again

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — For the first time in more than 20 years, anti-Stalinism is becoming a major factor in official Soviet politics. Explicit criticism of Stalin's long, often murderous rule was banned after the 1964 ouster of Nikita Khrushchev, who had made it a driving force of his reform campaigns. A glorification of the country's historical achievements, imposed by his conservative successor Leonid Brezhnev, prevailed for the next two decades. But since 1985, as Mikhail Gorbachev's own reform proposals have grown bolder, so, too, have sanctioned voices critical of the Stalinist era.

This year, the 50th anniversary of Stalin's bloody purge of the Communist Party, may bring a stronger form of official anti-Stalinism, with results beyond those promoted by Khrushchev.

The signs are both symbolic and tangible. Many figures in Khrushchev's de-Stalinization "thaw" are playing leading roles in Mr. Gorbachev's liberalization of cultural and intellectual life. Among them, to list a few, are writers Yevgeny Yevushenko, Andrei Voznesensky, Vladimir Lakshin, Bulat Okudzhava, Chingiz Aitmatov, Kamil Ikranov and Mikhail Shatrov. Well known anti-Stalinists have assumed influential posts under Mr. Gorbachev, among them Sergei Zalygin and Grigori Baklanov, the new editors of the journals *Novy Mir* and *Znamya*. In December, in rare public reference to the unfinished de-Stalinization of the Khrushchev years, Mr. Shatrov revealed the official attitude: "Today, history is giving us one more chance."

A growing number of literary works already published or scheduled for publication this year indicate that discussion of the crimes of the Stalinist past is no longer taboo. The works include three novels, banned for 20 years, by major, established writers: Anatoli Rybakov's

"Children of the Arbat," a remembrance of the terror of the 1930s; Vladimir Dudintsev's "White Robes," an account of the repressions in science in the late 1940s; and Alexander Bek's "The New Appointment," a portrayal of moral corruption in the Stalinist bureaucracy.

Among the newer works on long-forbidden subjects are Anatoli Pristavkin's novella about Stalin's wartime deportation of small nationalities, and stories by other writers about individual victims of the terror. A Soviet critic recently welcomed this wave of "postponed books" as a "rehabilitation of artistic memory."

The same trend is evident in the theater and the cinema. Enormously popular plays, such as Mr. Shatrov's "Dictatorship of Conscience" and A. Bursavsky's "Speak Out . . ." are assailing aspects of Stalin's legacy. Several anti-Stalinist films, notably Alexander German's "Roadchecks" and "My Friend Ivan Lapshin," have been released, and Tengiz Abuladze's "Repentance," the first Soviet film to give a full-scale portrayal of partial privatization and to curtail central bureaucratic control in favor of individual initiative in other areas of life, has been into fundamental conflict with Stalin's legacy.

In recent months, Gorbachev supporters have been remarkably explicit in linking the failures of the existing system to the Stalinist experience. Their complaints focus on a "bureaucratic labyrinth" that imposes a "complex of prohibitions" on society and treats everyone like a "cog." Recalling that the bureaucratic system took shape in the 1930s amid, as one critic wrote, "bloody terror and mute submission," they call for the abolition of "obsolete forms and methods that emerged 50 years ago." Not surprisingly, many also find a relevant alternative in the far more liberal, marketized Soviet system of the 1920s, the New Economic Policy, known as NEP. They argue that by destroying it in 1929, Stalin betrayed Lenin's legacy.

As the struggle over reform intensifies, this kind of anti-Stalinism offers Mr. Gorbachev important advantages. It can help him undermine dogmas, legitimize change and attract idealistic supporters. But it is dangerous, because it calls into question Stalinist pillars of the Soviet system, such as the collectivized agriculture imposed from 1929 to 1933, and because, as Mr. Gorbachev and other officials admit, it still arouses deep divisions in society.

Although Mr. Gorbachev clearly stands behind the new anti-Stalinism, he has remained aloofly silent about the Stalinist past. When he finally speaks on this crucial subject, it will reveal much about his commitment to far-reaching change and about the forces that oppose it.

Nor is the new anti-Stalinism narrowly cultural.



In the Gulag before Gorbachev.



In the Gulag after Gorbachev.

al. The same trends are reflected in the work of economists, sociologists, political scientists and even historians, who form one of the Soviet Union's most censored and timid professions.

Anti-Stalinism had been dismissed by some Western scholars as a spent force. How is this resurgence to be explained? Part of the answer is the magnitude of Stalinist crimes, which claimed tens of millions of victims. Until those atrocities are fully acknowledged and discussed, they will remain an intensely contemporary issue for many Soviet citizens. As a result, Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for *glasnost*, or "openness," cannot easily be limited to current problems. A society that wants truth and openness, as Mr. Rybakov and other intellectuals have said, must be truthful and open about its past.

Above all, anti-Stalinism is the unavoidable corollary of Mr. Gorbachev's increasingly radical calls for reform. Despite important changes under Khrushchev, the underpinning institutions and procedures of the Soviet system are still those created by Stalin in the traumatic 1930s.

Therefore, Mr. Gorbachev's various proposals to reduce the state's economic monopoly in favor of partial privatization and to curtail central bureaucratic control in favor of individual initiative in other areas of life bring him into fundamental conflict with Stalin's legacy.

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The writer, professor of politics at Princeton University, is a frequent commentator on Soviet affairs.

## Europe: But What About the Farmer in Bavaria?

By Pierre Lellouche

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — If they retained only 1,000 nuclear warheads between them — as Robert McNamara, the former U.S. secretary of defense, advocated on this page on Jan. 24 — neither the Soviet Union nor the United States could mount a credible first strike, although there would be enough weapons on each side to contemplate a destructive second strike.

So much the better then for the United States and the Soviet Union, which would each be reasonably assured that the other would not attack it out of the blue.

However, assuming that a reduction to such low levels can be verified (which is by no means obvious), the central question this plan raises is: What would be its consequences for Europe? The logic of minimal deterrence, as French experience shows, excludes any extension of one's nuclear umbrella to anyone else.

In order to credibly extend its deterrent over Europe, the United States has constantly striven to acquire more weapons and greater accuracy so as to have more "options" than conceding defeat on the ground of not escalating to all-out nuclear war. Hence the decision in 1979 to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles.

Under a regime of minimal deterrence, however, there would not be enough weapons to ensure adequate options. Each superpower, as France and Britain do today, would reserve the use of its small nuclear arsenal for last-resort deterrence of an attack directed at its own territory.

Thus, by adopting a minimalist strategy, the United States would in

fact adopt a posture of nuclear isolationism consistent with the trend of its public opinion but fragile for non-nuclear Europe, for this would be the end of the U.S. nuclear guarantee. Ironically, France and Britain would see the value of their small nuclear arsenals considerably enhanced.

The trouble with all this is that, rightly or wrongly, the NATO alliance was built on the notion that the farmer in Bavaria and the farmer in Iowa are equal in the face of nuclear danger. Withdrawal of American deterrence would inevitably signify the end of the Atlantic alliance as we have known it.

To make things worse, contrary to what Mr. McNamara has been argu-

ing, there is no conventional alternative to nuclear deterrence. A first reason is money. A glance at budgets in the West shows that no government is in a position to increase its defense spending — and in Mr. Reagan's America, too. As to the "modest cost" of conventional arms, Mr. McNamara, as a former Pentagon chief, should know better. Nuclear arms are much cheaper than conventional forces. (In the United States alone, in France, the nuclear arsenal accounts for only 20 percent of total arms expenditures.)

A second reason is manpower. Conventional defenses require men, and men are turning into a scarce resource in the West, in part because

of demographic trends (in the Federal Republic in particular), in part because there is no conscription in the United States and Britain, and finally because the United States is unlikely to keep 300,000 troops in Western Europe forever.

A third reason is that there is no such thing as "conventional deterrence." A balance of forces based on conventional arms alone has always led eventually to war. The Iran-Iraq war is only the latest in a series of 250 conventional conflicts since the end of World War II in regions not covered by nuclear deterrence.

The Europeans know this from their own history, and that is why, despite the painful controversy of the past few years over the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles, no lucid European today regards Reykjavik as a positive breakthrough. Withdrawing intermediate-range missiles, as was agreed to in Reykjavik, or moving to minimal strategic arsenals, as proposed by Mr. McNamara, while leaving the Soviets with their conventional and nuclear dominance in Europe, is a sure recipe for trouble.

It is a sad reflection of the confusion of Western strategic thinking that senior U.S. figures, whether in charge, like Mr. Reagan, or out of office, like Mr. McNamara, see fit to fuel a dangerous anti-nuclear campaign, hand in hand with Mr. Gorbachev's propaganda machine, rather than address the real threats and the real remedies.

Contrary to what Mr. McNamara and Mr. Reagan believe, the main threat is not of a surprise, out-of-the-blue, all-out nuclear war. And the answer is not nuclear isolationism that leaves Europe ripe for a conventional war. The real threat is Soviet conventional superiority in Europe.

Rather than focus public attention on nuclear arms only and on nuclear arms control, Mr. McNamara and Western diplomacy as a whole should focus on the means to establish lower levels of conventional arms in Europe, while preserving nuclear deterrence, thus reducing the risk of surprise attack and the chances of blackmail during a crisis. This would be the condition for a reduction of the levels of nuclear arms in a follow-up stage.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and a columnist for the newspapers *Le Point* and *Nouvelles*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

— Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, in *Die Zeit* (Hamburg).

## Indian Ocean: A Meeting, Minus One

By Pranay Gupta

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Some years ago, a young marine scientist named W. Jayawardene and a handful of his Sri Lankan colleagues came up with the idea of enumerating the marine, mineral and economic resources of the 38 countries on three continents bordering the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas.

Nearly 2 billion people — or more than one-third of the world's population — lived in these countries, the scientists noted, but their governments had never cooperated in cataloging the wealth of the 74 million-square-kilometer ocean area.

Such cooperation, Mr. Jayawardene thought, would help Indian Ocean countries to better plan their economic development and would advance science in such matters as deep-sea mining. Moreover, it would enable the Indian Ocean countries to deal with fleets from Japan, South Korea, the Soviet Union, France and Spain, which habitually plundered fishing zones in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Jayawardene, a nephew of President Junius R. Jayawardene, found leaders of the Indian Ocean nations receptive. The late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India seemed enthusiastic, as did leading scientists in the region and the West. He obtained support from the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, and the UN Fund for Population Activities.

Mr. Jayawardene's long-planned conference ran for a week and ended on Jan. 28 with results beyond his expectations. Seventeen countries of the 36 that attended formed a perma-

nent standing committee to initiate scientific and information exchanges. In addition, 19 international scientific agencies pledged to participate.

Conspicuous by its absence was the Indian delegation. India, despite its initial receptivity, also tried to persuade other Indian Ocean countries not to attend, according to Sri Lankan officials. These officials also charged that India had unsuccessfully urged the conference sponsors to withdraw their support.

"We are puzzled by India's refusal to participate," said Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hansard of Sri Lanka, in a recent interview in Colombo.

Why did India stay out? Few explanations have been forthcoming. Indian officials suggested privately that Mr. Jayawardene's effort duplicated the endeavors of other regional bodies. Another suggestion was that the conference may have been seen as diverting attention from the Indian Ocean "zone of peace" proposal, under which the ocean would be free from military maneuvers by the superpowers. (Sri Lanka, ironically, is the current chairman of this effort.)

The Indians may also have resented Sri Lanka's leadership of the conference. "New Delhi possibly has got its nose out of joint," said a well-informed Indian diplomat.

This diplomatic and other analysts raised another possible explanation: India's participation would have sent misleading signals to the countries of the region that New Delhi somehow

endorsed President Jayawardene's handling of the Tamil ethnic conflict in this island nation of 16 million.

Militants, operating out of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, are fighting for a separate Tamil homeland in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka. President Jayawardene has promised the Tamils more autonomy but has rejected their calls for a separate state. He has urged India to intervene militarily to stop the traffic of arms and rebels from across India to Sri Lanka.

Hiran Jayawardene seems pleased with the conference's outcome. "What we are talking about here is better control over our own resources," he said, noting that the Indian Ocean provides 30 percent of the world's salt production for domestic and industrial use and that the region last year accounted for 80 percent of the world's oil production.

The annual fishing potential for the region is almost 10 million tons, but less than a third of that is captured by the Indian Ocean countries themselves. Mr. Jayawardene said, "We aren't talking about setting up yet another bureaucracy here," he said. "We are calling for a multidisciplinary effort to establish just what our wealth is, how we can exploit it, and how we preserve it. This isn't politics for us. This is a first step in charting a course of action."

The writer, author of books on global population problems and India, is completing a book on development in the Third World. He contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Providing An Example By Talking

By Anthony Lewis

HARARE, Zimbabwe — As South Africa hardens its determination to maintain white supremacy, what can the United States do? Has it any useful role to play in this region? The questions are urgent: For it is ever clearer that apartheid threatens the peace of the whole area, with potentially dangerous consequences for the West as well.

On the surface, the possibilities of influence look dim. The Reagan administration's attempt to wheedle Pretoria toward change has antago-

The next time Pretoria attacks a neighbor, Washington should act.

nized the black majority and made the governing whites contemptuous of Washington. In the black-ruled neighboring states, too, there is deep skepticism about U.S. intentions.

But after several weeks in the area I am convinced that recent policy blunders and the inherent intractability of the situation do not exclude a helpful American role. To the contrary, I believe that if reason is to have a chance in South Africa, the United States must play a part.

And there are things to be done. First, America can show the Africans that there is an alternative to rule by force: negotiating the future.

That was the importance, the great importance, of Secretary of State George Shultz's meeting last Wednesday with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress. For years the Reagan administration has urged Pretoria to talk with credible opposition leaders, but the advice lacked conviction because top Reagan officials did not themselves talk with the ANC. Now, to the administration's credit, it has started.

Of course the Tambo-Shultz meeting or more like it cannot produce a settlement. It is not for the United States to decide South Africa's future. The fact of talking is the point: to show South Africans that it is possible to deal with the ANC.

The other significance of the meeting is that the ANC wanted it. Establishing a relationship with the U.S. government had not formerly been a high priority for the ANC. Now there is evidently an understanding that America is an essential player.

Washington also can make firmer its disapproval of South African aggression, military and economic, against neighboring countries.

Consider Botswana, an entirely unthreatening neighbor. On June 14, 1985, South African forces supposedly looking for terrorists blew up houses in Gaborone and killed many innocent citizens. Now, through its pawn state of Bophuthatswana, Pretoria is trying to obstruct Botswana's external transportation routes.

The next time Pretoria engages in such aggression, Washington should act. It could order the closure of one of South Africa's U.S. consulates in the United States. U.S. consulates in European allies to join in cutting all airline links to South Africa.

America also can act affirmatively to strengthen neighboring countries that are under such pressure from South Africa. The Reagan administration has talked a good deal about this, but it has done so little that governments in the region do not feel that they can count on U.S. support.

The critical need is help in building up alternative transportation routes in order to reduce dependence on South African railroads and ports. Substantial U.S. aid would not only advance those projects but send a message of commitment and warning to South Africa: Hands off.

More broadly, America can help stimulate economic development. All of the front-line states, including those that call themselves Marxist, now look to the United States economically. That is an opportunity for America, but it has been judged by wavering policies: aid grants, tax cutoffs or withdrawals.

There is a particularly harmful example here in Zimbabwe. All U.S. aid was suspended after a government official attacked the United States at the U.S. Embassy's July 4th party last year. The attack was stupid, but the response was immature and self-defeating. The U.S. aid program went mainly to the private sector: hotels, farms and businesses that the United States wants to build up.

Even with an active American role, there is any hope of real change in South Africa? It will not be easy. But an old American hand there said: "Twenty years ago virtually up whites could envisage living under majority rule. Today 20 percent say they are ready for it. The figure will grow if and as the cost of white supremacy goes up. That is hope."

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: A Deadly Trial

NEW YORK — Edward Throckmorton, principal witness for the prosecution in the "millionaires' murder trial" at Fort Worth, Texas, died [on Feb. 1] from poison which, the prosecution alleges, was placed in his food to prevent him from giving evidence. The case concerns the killing of Captain A.G. Boyce Sr., a septuagenarian ranch-owner, by J.B. Sneed, another millionaire ranch-owner. Mr. Sneed's wife eloped with Captain Boyce's son, and, although the husband persuaded her to return home, he shot Captain Boyce because he was unable to wreak vengeance on the son. All witnesses except Mr. Throckmorton had disappeared. It seems probable the case will collapse.

### 1937: Flood Emergency

NEW YORK — Proclamation of a state of emergency throughout the Middle West as a result of the flood was made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt [on Feb. 2]. Figures for the record disaster are 385 dead, more than one million homeless, \$500 million property loss. Whether the grand total of the catastrophe mounts appreciably will be known after the muddy crest of the nation's worst flood has passed Cairo, Illinois. Army and National Guardsmen are waiting tensely in Cairo for the slowly moving crest of the Ohio River to join the Mississippi. Cairo is 20 feet below water level. The best barricades are now 63 feet high. Women and children have been removed.







## CIA Chief: Career Officer, Soviet Expert

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates, who was named Monday to become director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is a career intelligence official who is an expert on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gates, 43, was appointed deputy director in March and has been acting director since the illness of William J. Casey, whose resignation was announced Monday.

As deputy director, Mr. Gates has also served as chairman of the National Intelligence Council, directing the preparation of national intelligence estimates put together in cooperation with the various national security agencies.

He took over as deputy director after the resignation of John N. McMahon, who opposed the Reagan administration's expansion of covert military operations in Third World conflicts.

Mr. Gates joined the Central Intelligence Agency in 1966 as an intelligence analyst. He rose through the ranks on the analytical side as opposed to the operational or covert side.

His service at the agency was interrupted for six years, when he worked on the staff of the National Security Council from 1974 to 1980, under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Gates, who holds a doctorate in Soviet

**Covert action is 'an appropriate instrument of foreign policy, as long as it is taken within a broader context.'**

history from Georgetown University in Washington, became the CIA's intelligence officer for Soviet affairs for two years after returning to the agency.

He then was named deputy director for intelligence, in charge of analytical studies. During his first years at the CIA, Mr.

Gates served as a specialist in strategic arms limitation issues, advising officials during the negotiations of the 1970s.

A native of Kansas, he is married and has two children.

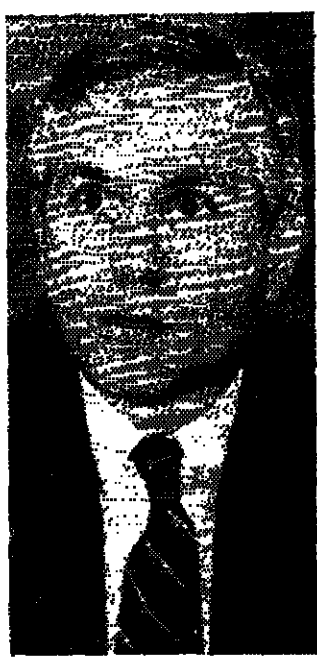
Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, speaking during Mr. Gates' confirmation hearings as deputy director last year, called him "an extremely professional member of our intelligence community."

During those hearings, Mr. Gates defended the agency's use of covert activities and vowed to work to curtail leaks to news organizations.

Mr. Gates said that covert action is "an appropriate instrument of foreign policy, as long as it is taken within a broader context."

In the case of large-scale paramilitary activities, it is difficult to keep American involvement secret, he said.

But, Mr. Gates told the committee, even when a program becomes widely known, official involvement can still be denied and that provides "a fig leaf" for the United States in international circles.



Robert M. Gates

## Future of 2 U.S. Bases in Philippines Linked to Vote on New Constitution

**The Associated Press**  
MANILA — The plebiscite on a new constitution may drastically affect the future of the two large U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The draft charter says that after the lease on the U.S. installations expires in 1991, no foreign military bases, troops or facilities will be allowed in the country except under a bilateral treaty. Such a treaty would have to be ratified by two-thirds of the Philippine Senate and approved by a majority of voters in a national referendum.

Another provision declares that "the Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

That could rule out the stationing of nuclear weapons at Clark Air Base or on board U.S. warships calling at Subic Bay Naval Base. The United States neither confirms nor denies the presence of nuclear weapons in the Philippines.

In an interview Sunday on an American television interview program, former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that if the constitution were approved, "no nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels or airplanes carrying nuclear weapons will be able to enter the American military facilities in the Philippines."

But Mrs. Aquino's closest adviser, Executive Secretary Joke Arroyo, said "we don't know" the position of the provision because the United States does not disclose whether it has nuclear weapons in the country.

"Now if the United States should admit the existence of those nuclear weapons, then perhaps a problem will arise," he said.

If the United States were found to have nuclear arms on the bases, Mr. Arroyo added, then "the issue will arise whether it will be in the interest of the Philippine government" for them to remain.

A total of more than 12,000 U.S. troops are based at the two bases.

The main opposition to the U.S. bases comes from leftist groups and the Communist Party of the Philippines, which has been waging an 18-year rebellion. The party and militant labor groups consider the bases an infringement on national sovereignty.

## MANILA: Aquino Wins Mandate

**(Continued from Page 1)**

ment adopted a tougher anti-Communist stand.

From exile in Hawaii, Mr. Marcos alleged that the constitutional referendum was marred by widespread fraud.

There were several acts of violence before and during the plebiscite, in Manila and in a few other parts of the country.

But most irregularities appeared to be isolated and minor.

A spokesman for the National Movement for Free Elections said the plebiscite was held in conditions that were generally free, fair and orderly.

The spokesman, Ding Roco, said the plebiscite was "a picnic" compared with previous voting in the Philippines.

The group fielded trained volunteers to monitor nearly all aspects of polling and counting of votes.

General Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the armed forces, said the seizure by police of 960 sticks of

The United States holds the two major bases and three small satellite installations under an executive agreement dating from Philippine independence in 1946.

The agreement comes up for formal review next year. Mrs. Aquino has said she will honor the lease until the 1991 expiration but has refused to commit herself on any extension.

Under terms negotiated by Mrs. Aquino's predecessor, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Washington will provide \$900 million of economic aid and military aid over a five-year period up to 1990 as rental on the bases.

## MANILA: Aquino Wins Mandate

dynamite and 400 blasting caps from several suspects in Manila had prevented a potentially serious disruption of polling in the capital.

Soldiers shot and killed five Communist guerrillas who attacked polling stations at Malunog in the southern Philippines, where Moslem and Communist rebels are active.

The Communists also campaigned against the constitution in many parts of the country.

In Davao, in Cebu Province, in the central Philippines, soldiers confiscated shotguns and revolvers from private security guards working for Ramon Durano, a former congressman with close ties to Mr. Marcos, after the guards were seen escorting people to voting precincts.

Officials in Butig, in Lanao del Sur Province, said no voting could take place in the town because 50 ballot boxes had been snatched by Moslem rebels.

## SOVIET: For One Russian Citizen, the Struggle to Emigrate Continues

**(Continued from Page 1)**

protesting the confiscation of his farm, and he never returned.

His wife's mother and brother were sent to labor camps for scavenging corn from the fields during a famine in the 1940s, he said.

"I've understood since I was a child that people like us would always be in conflict with the Russian people," he said. "It's not just the political system, it's the whole society."

In 1978, Mr. Yevsyukov, retired after 25 years as a navigator for the government airline Aeroflot and working as an airport radio engineer, applied to move his family out of the Soviet Union.

It was an interlude when emigration was being granted with relative ease to Jews bound for Israel or the United States, but the Yevsyukovs were told that because they were not Jews and had no relatives abroad, they had no legitimate reason to leave.

Two years later, his son, also named Serafim, turned 18 and was called into the army. He refused to go because of the family's intention to emigrate, and he served two and a half years in a labor camp as a draft resister.

When the family persisted in seeking to emigrate, the son was imprisoned again on the same charge. He is now confined to a camp in central Siberia.

In July, the older Yevsyukov was seized in a Moscow train station and committed to a clinic.

Only once during his confinement, he said, did the doctors offer an explanation for his confinement. The symptom that proved the senior Mr. Yevsyukov was clinically insane, the psychiatrists told him, was the label he insisted on wearing sewn to his overcoat.

The handwritten label is a father's protest, "Prisoner Yevsyukov," it says in Russian, like the one his son wears in the labor camp.

At the clinic south of Moscow, he lived in a ward of 42 patients, many of them so severely ill they would weep or sing during the night, and sometimes have to be restrained by male nurses from attacking each other.

Once or twice a day, he said,

nurses injected him with a drug he heard them describe as haloperidol, a strong tranquilizer often used in the treatment of psychiatric disorders. The drug kept him in a state of restless sleep, he said, physically exhausted and disoriented.

On Jan. 13, the day before his 54th birthday, Mr. Yevsyukov said, he was summoned by two clinic officials for an interview. They asked about the label he had worn, and about his desire to emigrate. They showed no interest in discussing his health, he said.

They said, "Maybe you should find new friends, or find a hobby. Go to the theater. Try to avoid problems."

A week later he was called in again for a final warning before he was freed.

"They advised me that things could be worse," he said, "that the

militia could arrest me at any time and put me in the clinic again if I continued to wear the label."

"I told them I would take off the label only when my son is free," he said.

Saturday night Mr. Yevsyukov resumed a weekly ritual he began when his son was arrested. With his wife and daughter, he went to the statue of the poet Pushkin in central Moscow, and stood in silent vigil for 20 minutes.

Each member of the family wore the label, "Prisoner Yevsyukov."

The demonstration was not interrupted by nearby militiamen, but it drew curious stares from the crowds on their way to the nearby Rossiya Theater, which is currently showing the hottest new movie in Moscow, "Repentance," an allegory about the terrorizing of innocents in the days of Stalin.

## Soviet Reports Sharp Jump in Emigration

**Washington Post Service**

MOSCOW — A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed on Monday that approximately 500 Soviet citizens, mostly Jews, were given exit visas last month, a sharp increase in the number of people allowed to emigrate since the start of 1987.

In 1986, only 914 Soviet Jews

were given emigration visas, according to figures released in the West. Although the January figures also include non-Jews, the number nonetheless shows a significant jump because Jews make up the majority of Soviet emigration.

"The number for January is several times higher than the one for December," said the Foreign Min-

istry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, "and the number for February is likely to be higher."

Mr. Gerasimov said the increase was attributed to new emigration rules that went into effect Jan. 1. He said that the process will be "in full bloom" by next month and that more cases may be decided positively.

## ARMS: Private Deals Reported

**(Continued from Page 1)**

formed of the inquiry but did not prosecute. Both men denied any wrongdoing.

The colonels' activities appear to have been separate from the Demavand project. They also seem to be separate from the \$2 billion arms sales effort that was at the center of a government sting operation in New York City, in which undercover Customs agents gained 17 indictments in April 1986 by infiltrating what they have described as an illegal arms deal in progress.

The Demavand project was originally intended to include Harpoon and Sidewinder missiles, 39 F-4 aircraft, 50 M-48 tanks, and at least 25 attack helicopters.

Although accounts differ on how many weapons were delivered to Iran, evidence shows that contracts were signed, that millions of dollars in guarantees were deposited in bank accounts by the sellers and the Iranian buyers, and that American military officials were discussing parts of the transaction as late as last August.

Several arms dealers asserted that the Demavand operation was eventually overtaken by the administration's official efforts, which were disclosed in November.

The administration has acknowledged selling 2,008 anti-tank missiles and parts for 235 Hawk missiles to Iran. Six sources familiar with sales of American arms to Iran said the total arms deliveries to the Tehran government went far beyond that.

Until the administration started to sell Iran limited amounts of arms from American stocks, American

arms bound for Iran had to be found in third countries, which were legally bound by their Pentagon contracts to supply certificates to the United States about the ultimate destination of the arms they were selling. Sales to Iran were barred, sellers had to arrange either for the false certification of the ultimate destination, or circumvent this requirement.

Treating these distinctions as formalities, arms dealers maintained that the total American arms delivered to Iran from the Demavand sales, the limited sales the administration says it authorized beginning in mid-1985, and other efforts, included 12,000 anti-tank missiles as well as \$150 million in military spare parts and 200 advanced Phoenix air-to-air missiles, at more than \$1 million each.

Among those who provided information about the Demavand operation was Richard J. Brenneke, who drew attention in late November by asserting that he had told Vice President George Bush's office in February 1986 of secret details about Demavand and other arms sales to Iran and the diversion of government proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras.

Mr. Brenneke has been publicly identified as an Oregon real estate executive, but in recent interviews he showed The New York Times evidence that he was employed for 13 years by the Central Intelligence Agency. He also said he had been a free-lance consultant for more than 15 years for such organizations as Mossad, the Israeli security agency, as well as French intelligence.

Also interviewed was John H. Delaroupe, a French businessman who has been indicted but not apprehended in the New York arms operation. He said the Demavand project was widely known in the government and military.

"Everybody knew about it," he said last week by telephone from France. "But the U.S. government never said to us, 'Stop.' They said, 'Just keep the information flowing.'"

Business executives and arms dealers admitted that they had an interest in saying their dealings had been government-sanctioned. Individually, their assertions might be dismissed as self-serving, but many of the sources independently provided details and documents that coincided on key points.

Defense lawyers in the \$2 billion government sting operation argued that their clients thought their activities were sanctioned by the administration. The lawyers argued that Customs Service officials, in setting up the sting operation, were unaware of the new drift in American policy.

The military officials named by participants, when contacted by The New York Times, referred queries about the Demavand case to government spokesmen. The spokesmen confirmed that certain key meetings were held and documents received, but they declined to respond in detail, citing the congressional and grand jury investigations of the Iran-contra affair.



Alastair MacLean

## MacLean, U.K. Author, Is Dead at 64

**The Associated Press**

FRANKFURT — Alastair MacLean, 64, the author of "The Guns of Navarone" and one of Britain's leading postwar writers, died Monday in Munich.

David Bell, a spokesman for the British Embassy in Bonn, said Mr. MacLean died "after an illness."

In London, his publisher, William Collins Sons and Co., said the author suffered a stroke three weeks ago while visiting a friend in the Bavarian capital and died of heart failure in a hospital.

Mr. MacLean, who was born in Scotland, was also the author of "Ice Station Zebra" (1963) and many other adventure novels.

"The Guns of Navarone," published in 1957, tells the tale of a World War II Allied commando raid on a Nazi-held Greek island to blow up a military base atop a cliff guarding all sea approaches to a battle zone. It was made into a successful film with a cast that included Gregory Peck and Anthony Quinn.

Mr. MacLean's works also included "HMS Ulysses" (1955), "When Eight Bells Toll" (1966), "Force 10 from Navarone" (1968), "Puppet on a Chain" (1969), "The Golden Gate" (1976) and "San Andreas" (1984).

He wrote motion-picture screenplays for several of his works.

By 1973, his works had sold more than 24 million copies.

Mr. MacLean was born in Daviot in the Scottish Highlands. He joined the British Navy in 1941 and spent five years on convoy escorts.

After the war, he graduated with honors in English from Glasgow University and became an English teacher at Galloway Flat School near Glasgow.

He wrote short stories in his spare time, and won a newspaper competition with one of them. Ian Chapman, who worked for Collins publishers, spotted the story and encouraged Mr. MacLean to write a book.

He also wrote, "South by Java Head" (1958), "Night without End" (1960), "Fear is the Key" (1961), and "Where Eagles Dare" (1967).

## DETAIN: Journalist Held

**(Continued from Page 1)**

ate release from detention and from Iran," he added in a statement.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Monday: "It is our feeling that perhaps a mistake had been made and we remain hopeful that it will be recognized and that he will be released."

**(UPI, IHT)**

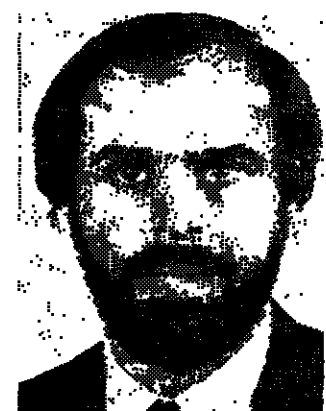
**Visa Problems**  
Loren Jenkins of The Washington Post reported earlier from Tehran: There was no indication in Tehran why Mr. Seib had been singled out for detention.

Mr. Seib's problems began when he and other American and British journalists sought to have their five-day visas extended to make airline departure plans.

On Thursday, he received the first of several telephone calls from a man who identified himself as "Mr. Jalala," an immigration official. He repeated that there was a problem and promised to visit him at his hotel.

But Mr. Jalala did not appear and a check of the immigration department revealed that no Mr. Jalala worked there. Iranians familiar with the situation said this indicated that the case had moved beyond the immigration department and probably into the hands of Iran's secret police.

On Friday, Mr. Seib contacted the Swiss Embassy. The embassy



Gerald F. Seib

has represented U.S. interests in Iran since the two countries broke diplomatic relations following the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in 1979.

A Swiss Embassy official accompanied Mr. Seib to the immigration department Saturday morning after the journalist received a phone call, again by Mr. Jalala, asking him to appear there at 10 A.M.

Once there, there was great confusion and no one, Mr. Seib said at the time, seemed to know where his passport was. After a two-hour wait, the Swiss diplomat said nothing could be done. He took Mr. Seib to the Swiss Embassy for protection.

Mr. Seib and another Swiss diplomat returned to his hotel room but were not allowed to collect his belongings. When the two tried to leave the hotel Saturday afternoon they were detained by plainclothes police.

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ARTS / LEISURE

# Benny, Not So Good

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "To Russia Without Love," the bassist Bill Crow's inside story of life at the court of the "King of Swing," portrays the late Benny Goodman as a not-so-benevolent despot.

Crow's four-part series has just finished running in the monthly jazzletter published in California. One "I had known for years that Goodman was widely disliked," said Gene Lees, the publisher of the jazzletter, "but I had no idea of the intensity of the feeling. Goodman's behavior seems to have gone well beyond gratuitous cruelty."

When Goodman died, various people urged Lees not to publish. To those who didn't know Benny, one said, "anything you say against him is like insulting Christ. And to those of us who did know him, it's like insulting Mussolini." Any doubts were dismissed when Lees heard a television newscaster say: "Mr. Goodman was a humble and kindly man."

In an appreciation written after Goodman's death last June, the jazz critic Leonard Feather noted that Goodman was often characterized as a difficult and eccentric man. "He demanded dedication and at least a measure of the artistry that he brought to his own work" from his musicians. "When it was given he appreciated it, because nobody was ever more wrapped up in his music."

Goodman was once quoted as saying: "If you're interested in music, you can't stop around." Feather noted that, for every embittered musician who experienced Goodman's critical, steady-eyed "ray" when he muffed a note, "there would be another with whom a pattern of mutual respect emerged."

In his introduction to the series, Lees writes that Goodman called all his musicians "Pops" because he couldn't or wouldn't remember their names, and that he referred to them collectively as "my boys," even though some of them were in their 40s. As with all his female vocalists, he called Helen Forrest "my girl singer." In her autobiography, Forrest calls Goodman "the rudest man I have ever met."

Goodman told Johnny Guarneri that he was one of the worst pianists he had ever heard, reducing him to tears. He repeatedly



Benny Goodman "treated everyone like slaves."

pushed his clarinet down over Jerome Richardson's music stand so that he had trouble reading the parts, until the saxophonist finally found the courage to push the clarinet aside. Zoot Sims pushed Goodman aside when the bandleader blocked his route to the microphone. Goodman whistled while Bud Freeman improvised. The drummer Sidney Catlett was fired shortly after bringing down the house with a solo. The king tolerated no competition from his serfs. Bill Crow is an intelligent, experienced, successful musician who has played with everybody, and he writes more out of sorrow than bitterness. "Whenever veterans of Goodman's bands find themselves working together, they tell stories about him, either to marvel once again at his paradoxical nature or to exorcise with laughter the trauma of having worked for him. The stories may sound exaggerated to anyone who never dealt directly with Benny. Benny apparently did something to insult, offend or bewilder nearly everyone who ever worked for him."

The story focuses on Goodman's 1962 State Department-sponsored tour of the Soviet Union. During rehearsals, before leaving, the

trumpeter Jimmy Maxwell, the pianist Wilson and a few others discussed quitting.

Well before the last week, Maxwell telephoned his wife asking her to send a cable saying that his presence was urgently required at home. Her cable read: "Come home at once the dog died the cat died everybody died."

Goodman "stayed at a different hotel than the rest of us," writes Crow. "We only saw him on the job. His manner became severe — the hard taskmaster."

Crow watched Goodman "spit on stage, or stand in front of the band absently exploring the depths of a nostril or the rear seam of his trousers with a forefinger." The author had once respected the "Old Man" for having integrated his band in the 1930s, one of the first to do so, and for having hired some of the best jazz players available. But there was no more respect once he came to realize that "Benny treated everyone like slaves, regardless of race, creed or national origin."

The series ends wistfully, with a story about one time, unfortunately all too rare, when "the music was excellent. Benny sounded great and we all left smiling."

# Dior Backs Lacroix's Rising Star

PARIS — Christian Lacroix, the hottest designer in Paris fashion, will launch a new couture venture with the backing of Bernard Arnault, president and major stockholder of Financière Agache, the financial group that owns the house of Dior.

Lacroix resigned Saturday from Jean Patou, for which he has designed for the last five years. "We're hoping to do, 40 years later, what Marcel Bouscass did

with Christian Dior," Arnault said in an interview Sunday.

Arnault's move to bring Lacroix into the same group as Dior could also be a shot in the arm to the older house, which celebrates its 40th birthday this spring. Arnault said that when he became president of Dior in 1985, he found a healthy situation with the main revenues coming from licenses in the United States and Japan. But, through the years, the house of Dior has lost its luster and its position as a trendsetter. Although the name still commands wide recognition, Dior is no longer the house that the late Christian Dior made famous with his New Look. This was right after the war and regained for Paris its position as fashion leader.

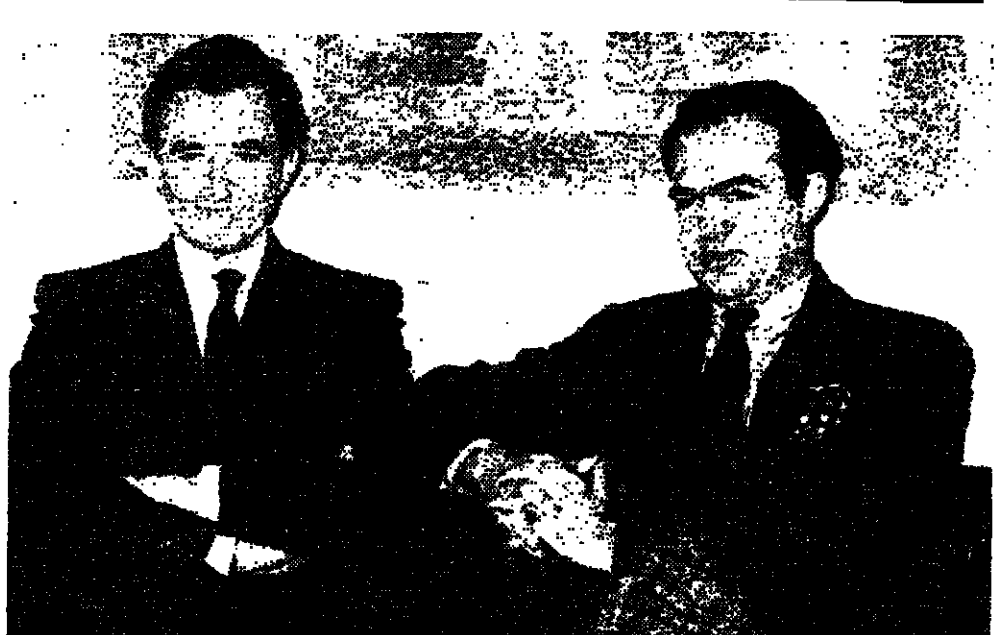
Today Dior's couture is still selling a sizable number of evening gowns — 500 a year at an average price of 70,000 francs. There are four work rooms, plus a hat work room, and 120 seamstresses. But the couture is in the red — as it is at most Paris houses — and Dior has not been able to produce successful ready-to-wear.

Although the new venture will be separate from Dior, Lacroix said one reason he accepted the offer was that Dior "is truly the most elegant, the most French image in the history of couture." The announcement is to be made official at a press conference today.

Arnault said that he had never seen a Patou collection but decided to go ahead "because Christian is one of the best, if not the best, designer of his generation. I'm very excited about the whole thing. This is even more exciting than buying Dior."

Arnault said that "after meeting Lacroix I felt it would be a pleasure to work with him." He added that he was ready to invest five million francs (\$830,000) for a start, and would go as far as 50 million francs in backing the new company, which will be named for the designer.

Lacroix will be starting in style, reminiscent of the early days of Christian Dior, with a couture



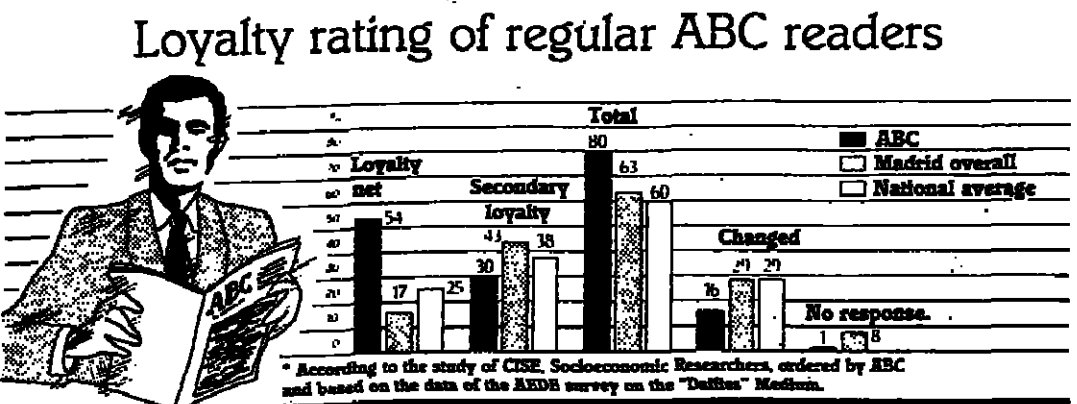
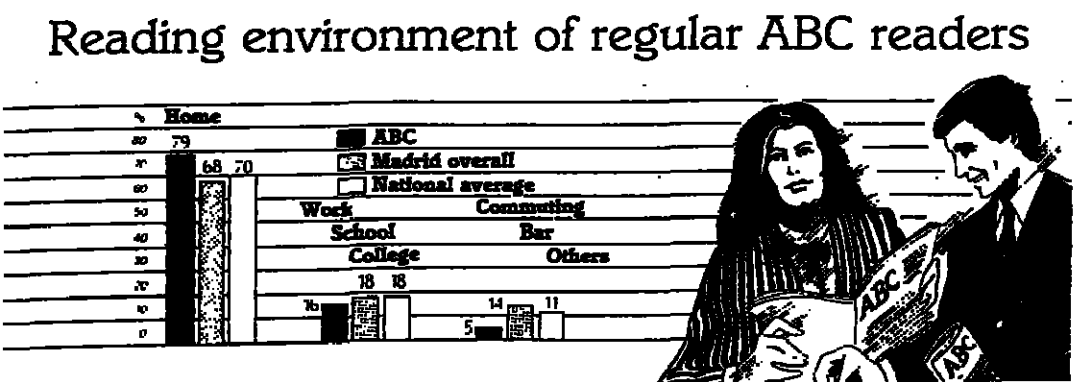
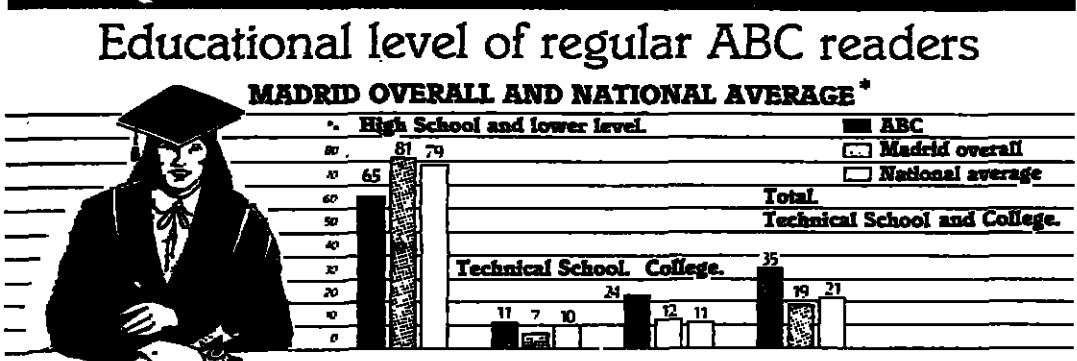
Arnault (left) with Lacroix yesterday. Right, a bustle dress from Lacroix's current collection.



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Norway	1,400	700	420	Nepal	3,400	1,700	950
Portugal	1,400	700	420	Philippines	3,400	1,700	950
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## SPORTS

## Stars &amp; Stripes on the Brink of a Cup Sweep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**FREMANTLE, Australia** — Stars & Stripes dominated Kookaburra III in moderate winds Monday, winning by 1 minute, 46 seconds to take a 3-0 lead and move within one victory of bringing the America's Cup back to the United States.

Conner's triumph was achieved after a report of a bomb aboard Kookaburra III.

Chief Inspector John Watts of Perth central police confirmed that an anonymous call had been made to a police station in Sydney claiming a bomb was aboard the Australian 12-meter.

"You've got a bomb on board," a race official, dispatched in a chase boat, told skipper Iain Murray, who at that point was trying to catch the flying Conner.

"We checked our options list," Murray said afterwards. "Our immediate response was, 'What's the bomb?' We decided to continue."

We didn't figure a bomb going off would affect the race outcome," Kevin Perry, head of the Kookaburra syndicate, gave the crew the option of canceling the race and evacuating when Kookaburra was on the final leg of the eight-leg race.

The 11 crewmen said they would stay aboard and finish.

After the race, the boat was thoroughly searched at the dock. No bomb was found.

"Our crew will fight the whole way," said Murray. "They're still in very high spirits. The boat we're racing appears to be faster than us. But we haven't lost it yet."

Yachting's biggest prize had

been in America for 132 years, ever since the competition began in 1851. But Australia won it in 1983, and now Dennis Conner, the 44-year-old skipper who lost it, is on the verge of regaining it.

The fourth, and potentially decisive, race is scheduled for Wednesday. The next race had been scheduled for Tuesday, but Stars & Stripes requested a day off because of a forecast for light winds, conditions that make lack a factor in sailboat racing.

Conner won the first race Saturday in heavy winds by 1:41 and the second race, Sunday, in light winds by 1:10. He won Monday in winds of 12 to 20 knots out of the south-west.

In Monday's race, Kookaburra III got off to its best start in the series. The boats crossed the starting line evenly, and then engaged in the most aggressive competition of the three races.

The defender was slightly in front when the yachts crossed each other four minutes into the race. Seventeen minutes later, they crossed again — and this time Conner had Stars & Stripes ahead by about two boat lengths. Conner never trailed again.

Moments after the start, and again late in the second leg, Kookaburra III bowman Don McCracken went to the mainmast zipper that controls the sail's shape and area.

Stars & Stripes led by 15 seconds at the first mark and pulled away on the second leg, a downwind run which it added 42 seconds to its lead.

The advantages at the next five marks were 1:21, 1:31, 1:29, 1:49 and 1:41, respectively.

The U.S. crew was relaxed and confident throughout. Conner, in fact, so enjoyed the day's outing that at one point he surrendered the wheel to tactician Tom Whidden. "Let's go back to work," said Conner, as he took over again.

Said Whidden of Conner: "He's sailing as well as I've ever seen him sail." Whidden was the tactician the day Conner became the first American ever to lose the cup.

But Conner refrained from premature celebrating. "We remain scared to death," he said, "until we get one more victory."

The yachts broke evenly after Conner fought off Peter Gilmour, the Australians' combative starting helmsman, to take the left end of the line, his preferred position. Murray took the wheel and had Kookaburra III a length ahead five minutes into the race. Ten minutes later Conner had to wear away to avoid hitting Kookaburra as they crossed tacks. Murray tacked right on his bow — in sailing vernacular, a "slam dunk."

Stars & Stripes then moved into high gear, sailing faster to leeward. Conner was masterful, sailing into and off the wind in a scalloping motion to finally force Murray to tack away. Then he gave his blue yacht a head to use her not-so-secret weapon: straight-line speed.

Australian hopes nonetheless rose along with the wind, 12-14 knots at the start, increasing to 19. But Conner reached the first of

eight buoys on the 24.1-mile course three lengths ahead.

The ensuing spinnaker run, supposedly a weak point of Stars & Stripes, was where Conner beat Murray by adding a whopping 42 seconds to his lead. The Americans took a flier at the beginning of the leg. Instead of setting the big red, white and blue parachute on a jibe, they raised it on the same tack, to utilize the favorable winds on the left side of the course.

Safely in front, Conner sailed conservatively the rest of the way. Murray's only hope was for gear failure to befall the Americans, as happened when Stars & Stripes lost her only race against New Zealand in the challenger finals.

That didn't happen.

Murray had opted to race Monday instead of asking for a lay day to regroup based on a forecast for light winds he hoped would put his

boat back in the running. The overnight prediction had been for mild winds and smooth seas.

That didn't happen either. The "Fremantle Doctor" made its regular afternoon call, blowing freshly in from the Indian Ocean.

The theory that Stars & Stripes was vulnerable in light air was exploded in Conner's 1:41 romp over Kookaburra III on Saturday. Murray saw another firmly held belief smashed Sunday, with Conner strong downwind, gaining 17 seconds on the first leeward leg.

Monday's moderate breezes were the 28-year-old skipper's last hope.

In 135 years of America's Cup competition, no skipper has ever overcome an 0-3 deficit to win.

"We've done a good job to get here," said Parry, all but conceding defeat, "but we will have to do that much better over the next three years."

(AP, UPI)

## Zurbriggen Takes Super-Giant Slalom

By Steve Kertle

United Press International

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland

— Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland

skied aggressively to win the men's super-giant slalom at the world Alpine ski championships here Monday.

A second-place finisher in both the downhill and combined event, Zurbriggen made sure of becoming the super-giant's first-ever world

champion with a run of 1 minute, 19.93 seconds. He won Switzerland's fourth gold medal out of five events so far at the championships.

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, winner of the combined, took the silver medal in 1:20.80 and Markus Wasmeier of West Germany the bronze in 1:21.08.

Girardelli was first to race on the steep and hard 1,553-meter (4,931-foot) course, which had 43 gates and a drop of 514 meters. He had a good run, but Zurbriggen, who started fifth, was more powerful.

Wild and wide at some of the first gates, Zurbriggen touched the snow with his hand at a difficult, low turn on the upper part of the course. But he recovered his balance and continued.

"I was very motivated, I had nothing to lose," Zurbriggen said. "This gold medal means much more than two silvers. Now I am a happy man. I no longer feel pressure on me."

Wasmeier, winner of both of this season's World Cup super-giants, lost his chance of the gold when he nearly skidded out at a left-hand turn and lost valuable time.

"The course was in a catastrophic state — it was almost a downhill," Wasmeier said. "I was not concentrating enough when I made my mistake — I was three or four meters from the gate."

Austria's Leonhard Stock was fourth in 1:21.28, with teammate Hubert Strolz fifth in 1:21.44 and Italian Robert Erbacher sixth with 1:21.83.

Three of the top-seeded group of 15 skiers failed to finish. Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel did a split and tumbled over on the icy slope; Switzerland's Martin Müller also fell, and teammate Peter Müller missed a gate and skied out.



Pirmin Zurbriggen "I had nothing to lose..."

## 150-147 and 4 Overtimes: Warriors Win All-Nighter

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California

— Eric Floyd, nicknamed Sleepy, had every reason to be tired.

Golden State's all-star guard played 64 minutes, tying an all-time record, in Sunday's 150-147 victory over the New Jersey Nets.

It was the first four-overtime National Basketball Association game in three years.

Floyd had 29 points and 13 assists while equalling Norm Nixon's mark for most minutes (Nixon played 64 minutes in a four-overtime game for the Los Angeles Lakers against Cleveland on Jan. 29, 1980).

"It was a great one to win," Floyd said. "I wouldn't want to be on the other side after a game like that."

Featuring 26 lead changes and 21 ties, the game nearly had a fifth overtime as Leon Wood's desperation shot from midcourt at the final buzzer hit the rim.

The game was 108-108 at the end of regulation, 118-118 after the second overtime, 127-127 after the second and 138-138 after the third.

The most overtimes in NBA history was six, on Jan. 6, 1951, when Indianapolis beat Rochester, 75-73. The last time an NBA game went to a fourth overtime was March 16, 1984 when Chicago beat Portland, 156-155.

"I'm drained, just physically and mentally beat," New Jersey forward Buck Williams said after his 18-point, 27-rebound, 60-minute performance was not enough to stop the Nets from losing their fifth straight game and their 21st in 23 road games.

Center Joe Barry Carroll had 43 points and 24 rebounds in 55 minutes for the Warriors.

Carroll scored six points in the fourth overtime as the Warriors opened a 149-144 lead with nine seconds left. Wood's three-point shot with four seconds to go pulled the Nets to within two. It was the only field goal in nine attempts in the game for Wood.

Golden State's Chris Mullin, who scored 25 points, made one of two free throws with three seconds left to give the Warriors their victory margin.

## Miller, 39, a Surprised Victor in Pebble Beach Golf

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California

— Johnny Miller, who said he had thought his winning years on the golf tour were over, surprised himself and just about everyone else here Sunday with his first triumph in nearly four years.

The 39-year-old star of a decade ago won his favorite tournament on his favorite course by sinking a 15-foot (4.5-meter) birdie putt on the final hole to beat Payne Stewart by a shot and win the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

"It's funny to win a tournament you had no idea you were going to win," said Miller. "There was no real point in the round when I thought much about winning. I was just trying to have a good time and check out the scenery."

Miller shot only par for the first two rounds, at Cypress Point and Spyglass Hill. But the blue California closed with a 6-under-par 66 to finish with 10-under 278. That made him 10-under for the last two rounds — both on Pebble Beach.

He sank the birdie putt at the seaside 18th hole as Stewart, the third-round leader, was pouring out

on 16; the two were then tied for the lead. About 15 minutes later Stewart lost another chance at victory when he drove into the right bunker at No. 17, a par 3, and took

a bogey. Stewart, who has not won since the fall of 1983, finished at 279 after closing with a 72.

Thus Miller, who was five shots behind Stewart when the day be-

gan, gained a check for \$108,000 only a day after he almost gave up because of pain in his right leg from a week-old pulled muscle. The triumph was his first since the Honda Classic in March 1983.

"If this was any other tournament this week I would not have played," said Miller, who in 1974 won what was then called The Crosby to start his big year of eight victories. "But this is my favorite tournament. I was going to try no matter how much it hurt."

On the eighth fairway in Saturday's third round, Miller told his caddy he was going to finish out the hole and withdraw; the pain was too much, he said. But he held out a wedge shot of 50 feet for a birdie 3 on one of the world's strongest par-4 holes. That changed his mind.

"This does a lot for me," Miller said. "Now the other guys on the tour won't look at me like, 'He used to be good until his putting went south,' but more like, 'He can still make a putt and can still win.'"

Miller's best years were in the mid-70s. In 1973, he won the U.S. Open. In 1974, he won \$353,021 and eight tournaments, and in 1976 he was the British Open champion.

Johnny Miller, watching his birdie putt fall on No. 18: "I was just trying to have a good time and check out the scenery."

The Associated Press

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## U.S. College Standings

Atlantic Coast Conference

W L Pct. W L Pct.

N. Carolina 7 6 1.000 18 2 .900

Duke 5 3 .625 12 1 .923

Virginia 4 3 .571 14 5 .737

North Carolina State 3 2 .600 11 7 .611

Wake Forest 2 4 .333 9 9 .500

Central Division

W L Pct. W L Pct.

Boston 23 11 .679

Philadelphia 22 19 .538

Washington 22 21 .512

New York 11 23 .326

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